

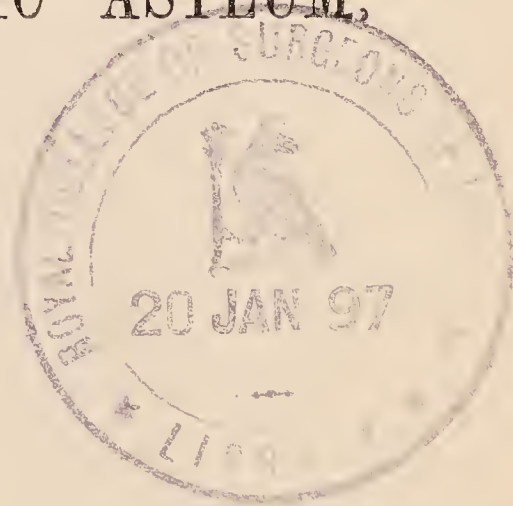
# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM,



LONDON : PRINTED BY DAVID BATTEN, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.

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1857.



# THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

## SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR THE YEAR 1856,  
PRESENTED AT THE  
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,  
HELD AT REIGATE, on the 7th Day of APRIL, 1857.

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THE Committee of Visitors, in presenting their Fifteenth Annual Report, have again to express their regret that the continued high price of provisions and other articles of general consumption at the Asylum, prevents any reduction being made in the weekly charge for the maintenance of patients.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 1st of January, 1856, was 937; and, during the year, 243 patients were admitted, making a total of 1180; of whom, 61 males and 37 females were discharged cured; 19 males and

12 females were discharged uncured, and removed to their legal settlements in other counties, or placed under the care of their friends; 9 males and 9 females, harmless lunatics, were removed to the lunatic ward in Camberwell Workhouse, upon the application of the Board of Guardians; and 75 males and 36 females died; leaving in the Asylum at the end of the year, 922 patients, of whom 407 were males, and 515 females.

Of the patients discharged cured, 55 were presented with donations from the Benevolent Fund, varying from ten to forty shillings each.

Four deaths occurred during the year under circumstances requiring Coroner's Inquests; the particulars of each of these cases are stated in the annexed Reports of the Medical Officers.

The average number of patients attending Chapel was 428, and an average of 596 was daily employed.

The subject which has occupied the special attention of the Committee during the past year, has had reference to the proceedings aris-



ing out of the investigation of the conduct of one of the Medical Officers, respecting the death of a patient, named Daniel Dolley, which occurred on the 9th of April, 1856.

On the 19th day of April, 1856, the Committee of Visitors received a letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy, of which the following is a copy:—

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,  
19, Whitehall Place,

19th April, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to request that you will *immediately* convene a Special Meeting of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey County Asylum, in order that this letter, and the accompanying minutes of evidence may be brought without delay under their consideration.

The evidence has reference to the case of Daniel Dolley, late a patient in the Asylum, who died very suddenly on the morning of Wednesday, the 9th instant, and on whose body an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, on the Saturday following, when a verdict was returned to the effect, that he died from natural causes, disease of the heart.

The attention of the Commissioners in Lunacy having been drawn to some circumstances attending the death of this patient, they thought it their duty at once to institute an inquiry.

With this view, having first obtained from the coroner copies of the depositions of the witnesses at the inquest, and from Mr. Snape, the statement of his case, containing the *post-mortem* examination, they directed the attendance of various parties upon summons, at an adjourned meeting of the Board on Thursday last, and took their evidence upon oath.

The parties so examined by them were, John Ibberson, Henry Pineger, and John Barnett, three of the attendants of the Asylum, and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, the Superintendent of the female side; and a short-hand writer's minutes of the examination are now enclosed for the information of the Committee of Visitors.

In taking the evidence on this occasion, the Commissioners have not restricted themselves to such questions only as would have been permissible in a Court of Criminal Law, but have so conducted it as to invite such an elucidation of the facts as might the better enable them to judge as to the expediency of further proceedings.

The Visitors will observe that the principal facts thus obtained are deposed to by all the witnesses, and not contradicted in a material point by any; and it appears to the Commissioners that they involve a charge of a very grave character against Mr. Snape, the Medical Superintendent of the male division of the Asylum.

Into the particulars of this charge the Commissioners do not enter for the present; but in inviting from the Committee any observations upon the evidence now forwarded, with which it may be disposed to favour the Board, I am instructed not to withhold the expression of their opinion, that a case for criminal proceedings has been so far established, that it is their intention, as at present advised, to



consult counsel upon the question of instituting such proceedings.

It will be for the Committee to consider in these circumstances, what course should be adopted pending such an investigation.

I am to add the desire of the Commissioners, that you should, if possible, communicate to them the observations of the Committee of Visitors, upon the matter thus submitted to their consideration, on or before the morning of Friday next, the 25th instant.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN FORSTER,

*Secretary.*

Mr. S. Bridgland,

Clerk to Visitors,

Surrey County Asylum.

On the 23rd day of the same month of April, the following answer was forwarded to the Commissioners:—

Surrey Lunatic Asylum,

April 23rd, 1856.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to inform you that, at a Special Meeting of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum held this day, your letter to me of the 19th respecting the

death of a patient named Daniel Dolley, and the minutes of evidence taken before you on the same subject, were read.

The Committee of Visitors having ascertained that this evidence affecting so deeply the professional reputation of Mr. Snape, one of the Resident Medical Officers of the Asylum, was taken in his absence, cannot too strongly express their regret that a proceeding so completely at variance with every recognized principle of justice and propriety should have been adopted.

The Committee of Visitors have communicated the letter and the minutes of evidence to Mr. Snape, and consider it will not be right to proceed further in the matter until the question as to the institution of criminal proceedings against him, now under the consideration of the Commissioners, has been decided.

In adopting this course the Committee of Visitors wish it to be understood, that pending the Commissioners' inquiry, they do not express any opinion on the case, neither do they preclude themselves from such further investigation of it, or such further proceedings thereon, as they may hereafter deem to be right.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,

*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.*

On the 7th day of May following the Committee received a further letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy, as follows.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,  
 19, Whitehall Place,  
 7th May, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners to state to you, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, that they have been advised to prefer a criminal charge against Mr. Snape, in reference to the death of Daniel Dolley in the Surrey County Asylum, and they have ordered proceedings to be taken accordingly.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

JOHN FORSTER,

*Secretary.*

Mr. S. Bridgland,  
 Surrey County Asylum,  
 Wandsworth.

Immediately afterwards the Committee suspended the Resident Medical Officer for Male Patients from the performance of the duties of his office in the Asylum, and appointed another Resident Medical Officer in his place.

Lengthened investigations have been made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and before the Police Magistrate, at Bow Street,—details of the latter have appeared in many of the public

journals ; and as the whole of the evidence and papers upon this subject have been printed by order of the House of Commons, and can be obtained at the Vote Office, House of Commons, the Committee consider it necessary to refer in this Report only to those documents which appear to affect their own proceedings.

These are :

First. The following letter from the office of the Secretary of State :—

Whitehall,

27th December, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you that a communication has been addressed to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy respecting the prosecution for Manslaughter, by their order, of Mr. Charles Snape, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, and his subsequent re-instatement in his office. A copy of this communication is enclosed for your information, and I am to request that you will favor Sir George Grey with any observations which you may wish to offer thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

H. WADDINGTON.

The Committee of Visitors of the

Surrey Lunatic Asylum, Wandsworth.



Secondly. The Commissioners' statement.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

19, Whitehall Place,

13th December, 1856.

HORATIO WADDINGTON, Esq.

SIR,

The Commissioners in Lunacy desire to bring under the notice of Secretary Sir George Grey, within as brief a statement as possible, the facts which rendered it imperative upon them, in the course of the present year, to order a prosecution for Manslaughter to be instituted against Mr. Charles Snape, the Medical Superintendent of the Male Department of the Surrey County Asylum.

The sudden death which had formed the subject of enquiry was that of a pauper lunatic, Daniel Dolley, sixty-five years of age, which took place in the Surrey Asylum on the 9th of April last, and of which notice was transmitted by Mr. Snape to this office on the 14th, as produced by disease of the heart: such having been the finding of a Coroner's Jury at an Inquest held on the 12th by Mr. Carter, the Coroner for West Surrey. On the day of the Inquest, however, a letter dated the previous day, and addressed to the Commissioners, not signed by name, but purporting to come from the attendants of the Asylum, had reached this office, which led to the suspicion that the enquiry had been so conducted by Mr. Carter as to elicit none of the material circumstances attending the death; and the Commissioners, acting under the powers vested in them by the 100th section of the 8 & 9 Victoria, cap. 100, summoned before themselves certain witnesses in the case at a Special Board held on the



17th of April, and examined them upon oath. The persons so examined (whose evidence, taken in short-hand marked A, I herewith transmit) were John Ibberson, a day-room attendant in No. 2 Ward; Henry Pineger, an attendant in No. 3 Ward, day-room; John Oliver Barnett, head attendant of No. 3 Ward; and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, Superintendent of the Female Side of the Asylum—and the result of their testimony was to present the case under an aspect very different from that which it had assumed at the Inquest. On that occasion no questions had been asked, nor any information given, but such as might seem to exhibit an ordinary occurrence of sudden death. One attendant, Henry Pineger, while engaged in putting on the old man's feet socks in the day-room at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April had seen him seized with what he thought to be a fit; the day-room attendant in Ward No. 2, John Ibberson, being called by Pineger had assisted to carry him to the bed where he died within three or four minutes; and the entire substance of Mr. Snape's evidence was, that having found the deceased violently excited on the morning of the 9th, "about half-an-hour previous to his death," he prescribed a shower-bath, which was put in operation to subdue the excitement; that he found him dead half-an-hour later; and that on subsequently making a post-mortem examination of the body he discovered enough to account for the death, "sudden and unexpected as it had been," in extensive disease of the heart.

Mr. Snape was asked no question as to the probable effect of a shower-bath on an aged patient suffering from this disease, presuming it to exist, and in no other part of the evidence before the Coroner was the bath in any way alluded to, although it afterwards turned out that Ibberson, one of

the witnesses examined, had been engaged in forcibly taking the old man to it.

The most important witness called before the Commissioners, however, proved to be the attendant who administered the bath, and whose evidence had not been taken at the Inquest. From this man, Oliver Barnett, the head attendant of the ward to which the patient belonged, a view of the real facts was received, not materially differing from that conveyed by the letter purporting to have been written by the attendants of the Asylum. He described the excitement the patient was labouring under on the morning of the 9th April, and said, that on Mr. Snape's coming in the course of his usual round of the wards into Ward No. 3, at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and having it reported to him that Dolley had kicked another patient, he called the old man by his name, and heedless of his abuse, told him to "come this way," walking himself in the direction of the shower-bath.

To explain what followed, it may be mentioned, that on two occasions during the previous three weeks a shower-bath had been administered to Dolley : as to which practice generally Barnett informed the Commissioners that shower-baths, ordered to allay excitement, were of frequent occurrence under Mr. Snape's direction, and that though their time of duration varied from five and ten minutes to fifteen, yet he had known on various occasions a twenty minutes' bath administered; and exactly a week before he had given one to Dolley which lasted for a quarter-of-an-hour. On the present occasion, as soon as the intention of Mr. Snape was made obvious by his reaching and opening the door of the bath-room, the old man struck him a violent blow on the back of the head and ran away, but the assistance of an attendant

named Ibberson, from No. 2 Ward, was at once obtained, and he was again brought back forcibly to the bath. While the attendants were undressing him he swore at Mr. Snape, and asked why he was not sent to the farm, but by the time he was ready to enter the bath the excitement must, in a great measure, have been subdued, for on being told by Mr. Snape to walk quietly in, he did so, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, without the slightest attempt at further resistance.

Barnett's evidence at this point may be given in his own words:—"After I had him in, and the bar down, Mr. Snape says, 'Now pull the string Barnett,—that is the string for the water to come down,'—and Mr. Snape said to me, he said, 'Barnett, I never was struck by a patient before since I have been in the institution;' he stayed for a moment or two, and said, 'keep him in half-an-hour,' and I said I had not any watch in my pocket; if you will tell Davis when the time is expired I will thank you, and Mr. Snape said to me, 'Look in upon him several times,' and Mr. Snape then left me in the bath-room."

Before he left, however, he had given another instruction. On the witness stating in a later portion of his evidence that he administered, by Mr. Snape's order, an emetic after the bath—"We call it," he said, "the light-coloured mixture,"—and further described it as a medicine kept in the Attendants' cupboards, accessible at all times, but the nature of which he did not know when he gave it.) He was asked when this order to administer it was given, and replied that just before Mr. Snape left the bath-room, he said, "Give him a good dose of the light-coloured mixture," not stating any reason for the order, or restricting it by any condition having reference to the strength or weakness



of the patient, or to the continuance or otherwise of his excitement. "I do not think there was another word passed," was the witness's answer to the question on this point; and he proceeded to say that he gave Dolley, on leaving the bath, in compliance with the order, four table-spoonsful of the mixture, which "he took willingly." This dose, containing two grains of tartarised antimony, was the largest he had ever given, as the bath was the longest he had ever known. He had never on any other occasion given more than three table-spoonsful of the medicine, and he had never known any other order given for a shower-bath of half-an-hour's duration.

Upon leaving the bath-room, Mr. Snape passed into Ward No. 2, to which the attendant (Ibberson), immediately upon Dolley ceasing to offer further resistance, had returned; and here it is important to observe the remark already made concerning the blow struck by Dolley, was repeated in nearly the same words. As Mr. Snape said to Barnett, he now said to Ibberson, "he had never been struck before by a patient in that establishment," to which, in the latter case, he added that "it was a violent blow."

This witness was particularly asked as to the time when he heard these words, whether before or after the death? "It was before the death," he replied; "the same morning Mr. Snape passed through my ward. After he had been in No. 3 Ward, he came from that to No. 2, and passed through on the way."

Dolley remained in the bath twenty-eight minutes, during which Barnett, according to his own statement, looked in upon him "four or five times." The water was always pouring, and he was always in the same position, standing with his hands over his head. He had never screamed or

called out, had made no noise whatever; and though the witness could not positively say that he was certainly conscious of the opening of the door, he believed him to have been so, and that he might have forced his way out if so minded. At the end of twenty-eight minutes, upon the attendant Davis re-entering the room and opening the door of the bath, Barnett said he thought the half hour had expired; upon which Davis said, "the time has not expired." I said, "never mind that, the door is open." The old man came out, was rubbed dry by Barnett, and walked ("assisted by Barnett," said Pineger, who saw him enter,— "with a little assistance," Barnett himself admits) to the chair by the fire in No. 3 day-room, a distance of about eight or nine yards. Here Barnett dressed him with the exception of his socks, and administered the tartar-emetic.

After which he had occasion to leave the ward, and what followed is drawn from the evidence of Henry Pineger. This attendant, who had seen and spoken to Dolley in the morning ("he was a man I could converse with") when half-an-hour before the bath, he was walking up and down the ward very fast, and very talkative (in this agreeing with Barnett, who described his excitement by saying, "I think it very rarely occurred to me to see him so excited, he was so light-hearted, dancing and such things.") On now entering the room, saw him shivering very much in the chair by the fire. Another patient sitting alongside of him, offered him some bread. "I think he thanked him; he would not take it, he was too cold." This witness proceeded, "he got up close to the fire, I removed him further back from the fire, and he had not got his socks on, and I put his socks on." While thus engaged Pineger had occasion to turn away for a minute, and on looking again saw the old man "with



his face drawn up sitting in the chair, with his head right back, his mouth open, and his cheeks quite tight, as though in a fit." He was carried to bed, but before any restorative could be tried, he was dead. Seven minutes had passed from the time when Pineger saw him, and from ten to fifteen, or twenty minutes (according to Barnett's impression) from the time when he quitted the bath.

In the evening of the same day, the Superintendent of the female side of the Asylum, Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond, who in the morning had heard of the circumstances of the death from Mr. Snape and the attendants (Mr. Snape having also informed him of the blow he had received, describing it "as a sharp, heavy blow") saw the body in the dead house, and stated in his evidence that its condition very much astonished him. "The whole of the circulation had removed from the surface. It was as white as the marble, it was like a piece of alabaster." Already it had been proposed that a *post-mortem* examination should be made; and in the afternoon of the day following, the 12th, the operation was performed in the presence of Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond, by the son of the latter, Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond—Mr. Snape differing from the others, in being able to detect sufficient disease in the heart to account for death. Dr. Diamond, indeed, thought the heart a little larger than usual, and that there was a trifling thickening in the semilunar valve; but he, equally with his son, failed to discover anything in it that should have prevented the old man living twenty years longer. It is not necessary to dwell on this difference of opinion any further than to remark, that when coupled with Mr. Snape's, having proceeded nevertheless to draw up the minute of the *post-mortem*, as a case not to be questioned, of death from disease of the heart, it may in

some degree account for Dr. Diamond's anxiety to obtain, even by the means he adopted, other opinions to reinforce or invalidate his own. At his request (the inquest having been held with the result stated, on Saturday, the 12th) Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond, without communicating with any one in authority at the Asylum, removed the heart from the body as it lay in the dead-house, on the evening of Monday, the 14th, and took it to his father's surgery. On the fact reaching this office, with the addition that, on the Thursday of the same week, Dr. Diamond had shown it to Mr. Henry Hancock, the surgeon of the Charing-cross Hospital, and to Mr. Paget, the surgeon to, and Lecturer on Physiology at St. Bartholomew's, the Commissioners summoned Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock to attend the Board on Wednesday, the 30th April.

Before this date, however, on the 19th of April, a shorthand writer's notes of the evidence taken on the 17th, had been forwarded to the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum. The case at its very outset appearing to be one of which the final decision might probably not rest with themselves, the Commissioners had purposely refrained from summoning or examining Mr. Snape; but in conveying to the Visitors their intention, "as then advised," to consult counsel upon the propriety of instituting further proceedings, they transmitted the evidence to the Committee, and invited whatever observation they might be disposed to make upon it. In reply, the Visitors informed the board, on the 23rd April, that they had sent the evidence to Mr. Snape, that they disapproved its having been taken in his absence, and that as matters stood they declined to interfere. These letters are herewith transmitted, marked B.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget were examined by the Com-



missioners, on the 30th April, and the report of their examination, taken in short-hand, marked C., I have the honour to enclose. *Mr. Hancock* had seen the heart in the possession of *Dr. Diamond*, and observed nothing in it to occasion death. The man might have lived many years. There was, however, just enough disease connected with it to render it certain that the bath administered must have hastened death. One of the valves of the aorta outside the heart was not sound, and if death had occurred in the bath, it would not have been surprising. He thought such treatment as the bath and the tartar-emetic very dangerous indeed. *Mr. Paget* had seen the heart, but could discover no material disease in it to account for death. One of the valves was a little thickened, but not more than it is quite usual to see in the hearts of persons past fifty years of age. Such changes were frequent, were of no great moment, and would not explain any person's death. In lunatic cases, *Mr. Paget* had had no experience, but such treatment as in the present case, he remarked, that he should think extremely dangerous. "I should certainly," he said, "have examined a man after leaving such a bath, before giving him a tartar-emetic, supposing that I had an opportunity of seeing the man at the end of such an immersion."

What the actual extent of this immersion had been the Commissioners now took steps to ascertain. On receiving the communication above described from the Committee of Visitors, they had submitted the whole case to counsel, and having been made acquainted on the 7th May with the opinion of *Sir Frederick Thesiger* and *Mr. Bodkin*, advising that it was "*incumbent on them*" to institute proceedings, and that a charge of manslaughter should be preferred against *Mr. Snape*, the necessary instructions were given with

that view, and an examination of the bath by two civil engineers was ordered on the 13th of May.

The result of the experiments, conducted by Mr. Charles Vignolles and by Mr. Shields, the engineer of the Crystal Palace Waterworks (whose reports marked D are herewith sent), showed that 618 gallons of water must have been discharged unintermittedly over the person of Dolley, as he stood in the shower-bath, of which the construction was also such as to render, during its continuance, respiration more than ordinarily difficult. "The bath consists," says Mr. Shield, "of a long wooden box or enclosure of 19 inches square, and 8 feet 3 inches high, firmly fixed in the corner of the bath-room, and having its front side hinged so as to form an entrance door. The person receiving the shower-bath is placed in this box, and both the iron bar which fastens the entrance door, and the handle which is pulled to admit the shower to fall on him, are placed on the outside of the box, so as to be out of his control."

Subsequently Dr. Bence Jones, who had made an examination of it, similarly described it as "a box containing 21 cubic feet of air, the door of which, when closed, fits so tightly that no air can enter in, and very little access or escape of air is possible." Allowing therefore for the quantity of air to be displaced by the body of the man entering the bath so constructed, the quantity left would be necessarily far below the average required.

Upon the same point the Commissioners also received important testimony from Mr. Henry Hancock.

After resolving to institute proceedings against Mr. Snape, they had desired to obtain, among other opinions drawn from personal observation from the Asylum, those of medical men not directly concerned in the treatment of the insane,

and with this view had instructed Dr. Todd and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, on the 28th May, to examine the bath; but though these gentleman began their Report (enclosed herewith and marked E,) by stating, that after reading the evidence in combination with their examination of the several localities connected with the death, they were “*unable* to discover any cause likely to have occasioned it, besides the one of the shower-bath prolonged for twenty-eight minutes, and rendered more dangerous by existence of disease, unknown at the time, in both the heart and brain;” they proceeded to suggest so many other causes that should prevent others from implicitly accepting the conclusion they had themselves been unable to avoid, that the Commissioners had no alternative but to put aside this Report by Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins as contributing nothing to elucidate the case in any view, and they desired Mr. Hancock to visit the Surrey Asylum on the 11th of June.

Mr. Hancock commenced his Report, dated the following day, (and now enclosed with the other papers, marked F,) by an urgent suggestion for the immediate discontinuance of all such baths in future; “the holes in the perforated plate admitting the shower,” he proceeded, “are so large that the shock of water upon the patient must be unnecessarily and in some cases dangerously severe. The bath is a wooden box, 19 inches square, 8 feet 3 inches high, having a solid wooden door without aperture of any kind. The patient having entered this box, the door is closed and fastened by a strong iron bar on the outside. The perforated plate admitting the shower is pierced with holes about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, at intervals of six-eighths of an inch, and so arranged that the water descending at a rate varying from  $19\frac{1}{2}$  to 39 gallons per minute, completely envelopes the patient, fills the entire of the box, and thus expels the atmospheric air: I asked



the attendant who showed me the bath how air was admitted to the patient? and he answered that the door was occasionally opened whilst the operation went on, and he opened the door to the extent of some 2 or 3 inches as an example. Notwithstanding the interior of the bath being so completely occupied by the descending column of water, I cannot understand how the patient can breathe whilst subject to its influence. I therefore consider that the interruption to respiration so produced, if prolonged for any time, is prejudicial, and likely to be attended by fatal results. It appears that Daniel Dolley was in the bath twenty-eight minutes, and during this time the door was opened five times; consequently periods of five minutes each must have occurred, during which the attendant could not have had any means of judging of his condition, for when the door is closed, the patient is totally helpless, he can neither escape nor check the water if taken suddenly ill, nor can the attendant see whether he is dead or alive." Mr. Hancock closed his report by the remark, that he must adhere to what he had said in his examination before the Commissioners, that the bath and the tartar-emetic had, in his judgment caused his death.

On the 16th June, after delays occasioned by the Palmer trial, a hearing of the case upon a warrant charging Mr. Snape with having committed the crime of manslaughter, took place at Bow-street, before Mr. Henry, and on the 30th of the same month the hearing was concluded, and Mr. Snape was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being taken for his appearance there at the next following sessions. The evidence taken before the magistrate (of which a copy marked G is herewith sent) comprised that of the various witnesses, to which reference has been made in the foregoing statement, with the addition of Dr. Elliotson,

to whom the papers had been referred in the interval for his opinion, after personal examination of the localities; and who without hesitation attributed Dolley's death to the long-continued shower-bath, and the dose of tartaremetic.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 7th July, the Recorder charged the Grand Jury on the case, but at the request of Mr. Snape's Solicitor, the trial was deferred; and the subsequent illness and absence of Sir Frederick Thesiger, compelled a further postponement to the September Sessions.

Meanwhile, however, in the report of the Recorder's charge, contained in the "*Times*," and other daily papers, of the 8th July, there had been laid before the public a view of the question alleged to be in issue in these proceedings against Mr. Snape, so opposed to that which had forced upon the Commissioners the painful duty of instituting them, that they are reluctantly obliged to advert to the charge of the learned Judge in their present communication. Having expressed a strong doubt whether a bill for Manslaughter was actually to be preferred, the Recorder favorably contrasting the use of the shower-bath for the purpose of "lowering patients," with the resort to chains and other modes of restraint formerly in use, proceeded to consider the case as exclusively one of treatment. "They would have to enquire," he said, "if the treatment adopted by Mr. Snape was accompanied by a reasonable degree of knowledge of his profession, attention, and caution. God forbid that any medical man should be rendered liable to a charge of Manslaughter for a mere mistake! Sometimes the boldest surgeon was the best, and it would be most lamentable if an able surgeon was to suffer for an error in judgment."

Upon such grounds as these, I am now to state, it never



would have occurred to the Commissioners to put any Medical Superintendent upon his trial for Manslaughter. If they could have satisfied themselves, upon a review of all the circumstances attending the death of this patient, that the administration of a shower-bath of half-an-hour's duration, to a man sixty-five years old, at a temperature of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, was in any possible view to be considered as medical treatment, *bonâ fidé* intended for his benefit; however strongly they must have condemned such a rash experiment, their disapproval would not have taken the form of a criminal prosecution. But at this conclusion they found it impossible to arrive; assuming it as treatment to be justified by success in previous cases, only differing in degree, they found no proof of a degree of excitement in the patient, so much without precedent, as to excuse the departure from all precedent in the remedy employed. Even the witnesses, most favorable to Mr. Snape, report Dolley to have been rather a noisy and troublesome, than a dangerous, patient; and Henry Pineger repeatedly declared, in his examination, that he never knew him molest any one, never saw him touch any one; yet maniacal excitement ought surely to have reached to the highest pitch of danger in so old a man to suggest the longest bath, and the largest dose of tartarised antimony, ever given by the attendants to any patient in the Asylum. Adopting even the broader grounds also suggested by the learned Recorder, and assuming that such treatment, though now confessedly a mistake and an error of judgment, was unwarrantable then as an honestly designed, though bold experiment—where was the circumspection, the solicitude, the caution, that should have marked an experiment so grave?

The peculiar construction of the bath being considered,

it was obvious that any unusual prolongation of it should exact unusual precaution; but the order was given and its execution was entrusted to the ordinary Ward Attendants. To them also, without regard to results, not unlikely to arise from the half-hour's immersion, or to any greater or less ability in the frame, after such a trial, to bear additional exhaustion, it was left to administer a powerful and dangerous medicine, of the nature and properties of which these men knew nothing,

The Commissioners were forced to the conclusion, therefore, that the circumstances of this patient's death were not to be explained on any grounds excluding a criminal amount of culpability in the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. Without adverting to that alleged beneficial use of prolonged baths in the Institution, which cannot be assumed or discussed in the absence of all record, kept either by the medical officer or the attendants, of their actual periods of duration, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion, that wherever frequent baths, unusually prolonged, are said to have been administered, the custom has been permitted to creep in as a punishment rather than a remedy, and it is thus they would account for the lamentable incidents of the present case. They are bound to record plainly the impression left, by the fairest consideration they have been able to give to all its circumstances; and I am to state their belief, that a shower-bath for half-an-hour, followed by an unusually large dose of tartar emetic, would *not* have been ordered if Mr. Snape had not received a violent blow from the patient. That he had signified his intention of giving a bath before the blow was struck is certain; but it is in their view not less so, that on being struck he forgot his place and its duties so far as to permit a feeling of irritation to

enter into and exasperate the order he was about to give ; and that the remark with which he accompanied it, to the effect that he had never before been struck by a patient in the Institution, was less meant as a casual exclamation, than to give force and point to an example, seems to be shown beyond doubt by its repetition to Ibberson, in Ward No. 2, after the order had been given to Barnett, in Ward No. 3.

The Commissioners have no wish to dwell upon this part of the subject, more than is strictly necessary to place in its proper light the course they have felt it their duty to take ; but as it is not unusual to claim exemption from judgment by the ordinary rules, for occurrences like that of Dolley's death, by representing the medical treatment of insanity as altogether exceptionable, they think it right to bring under the notice of the Secretary of State, in addition to the opinions of distinguished Physicians and Surgeons in general practice, some few of those opinions as to the treatment undergone by Dolley, which medical men directly engaged in the care of insane patients have tendered to them, and which, if the trial had proceeded, would have formed part of the evidence for the prosecution. I transmit at the same time, in extracts from the brief for the prosecution, marked H, the proofs of these various opinions and experiences, as they were to have been elicited at the trial.

Dr. Hood, the Medical Superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, states, that according to his experience 15 or 16 gallons of water is enough to let fall on any man, whether sane or insane ; for that the benefit of the bath consists in the shock, and to continue the flow of water much longer than is sufficient to produce this, is to lower the patient's vital powers. It is Dr. Hood's firm belief that he never



witnessed a shower-bath given for more than three minutes ; his strong impression is, that he never knew one given for so long a period, and in regard to the Dolley case, his opinion unquestionably is, that the patient died from the effect of the long-continued cold water shower-bath, followed by the dose of tartar-emetic.

Dr. Henry Stevens, the Medical Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, finds himself quite unable to consider that the administering of a shower-bath for 28 minutes, to an insane patient of 65 years of age, can properly be designated medical treatment ; since he would expect that the subjecting of a patient of 65 years of age to a cold water shower-bath for twenty-eight minutes, followed by a dose of tartar-emetic, *must* terminate fatally.

Dr. Conolly, so many years the Medical Officer of Hanwell, has especially devoted his attention to the use and effects of cold water shower-baths, and all his experience has convinced him that such bath ought to be administered with great caution and gentleness, and especially that the patient ought to be carefully watched during and after its administration, to prevent his being depressed or too much lowered by it. Dr. Conolly has never given a shower-bath of more than one minute's flow, and would highly disapprove of a cold shower-bath of even ten minutes duration ; he refuses to regard the administration of a shower-bath of twenty-eight minutes duration, to any person whether sane or insane, or under any circumstances of excitement, as medical treatment ; and he could not possibly conceive any condition in a patient rendering such a practice either useful or justifiable.

In Dr. Conolly's opinion, a cold water shower-bath of twenty-eight minutes duration, followed by a dose of tartar-emetic, would be so likely to be attended with fatal results,

that he would on no account himself take the responsibility of ordering it.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, Editor of the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, would consider the administration of a cold water shower-bath of twenty-eight minutes duration to any patient, under any circumstances, as highly perilous; it being his experience that a patient in a maniacal state requires sustaining and not depletion; for although in such cases there is great excitement with increased action of the heart and nervous system, it is an unnatural state, not resulting from constitutional power, and not therefore to be treated on the principle of lowering the patient. Dr. Winslow regards the treatment used towards the patient Dolley as, in every view of it, unjustifiable, and as having, in his opinion, caused the man's death. He had indeed been consulted with by Mr. Snape and his solicitor, with a view to his giving evidence in support of the defence, but he had told them that he could not assist them, for that in his belief, the long-continued shower-bath, followed by the dose of tartar-emetic, had killed the man.

Mr. Lawrence, the Senior Surgeon to Bartholomew's, and for many years Surgeon to Bethlehem, though without any actual experience of such treatment as that pursued to Dolley, thinks, as a matter of opinion, that such treatment would be likely to kill any man of 65 years of age, whether sane or insane; and he believes that the death of this patient was actually so caused. In his judgment indeed, the shower-bath was quite enough to kill the man, and the dose of tartar-emetic was needless.

Dr. Elliotson's opinion is to the same effect; he believes that the patient clearly sunk under the continued action of the bath, succeeded, when its depressing effect was at its

extreme, by a large dose of tartar-emetic; and in his examination at Bow Street, on the 30th of June, he stated, that on the 28th of June he had himself tried the bath at the Asylum, when he remained in it eight minutes and forty seconds, and found that it had exhausted and not refreshed him.

In a communication also having reference to the case addressed to Dr. Bence Jones, on the 21st August, Dr. Christison of Edinburgh, remarks: "I presume that, as usual in cases of this kind, there will be no want of Asylum attendants of all degrees to testify that the treatment in question is good, efficacious, and safe treatment for a refractory lunatic of 65. But for my part, I must own to having felt surprise, as Professor of *Materia Medica*, to find that the protracted use of the shower-bath was thought admissible as a remedy, and no less astonishment to learn, as a philanthropist, that such discipline formed anywhere a part of the boasted non-restraint system in the management of the insane."

Dr. Bence Jones, Physician to St. George's, to whom this letter of Dr. Christison's was addressed, had in the course of the month of August, personally tried the bath twice, and he closes his report, sent herewith and marked I, in these words: "Even when the water was 70 F., and the bath continued only 15 minutes, I consider that the depression that would be caused by two grains of tartarised antimony would be very dangerous, so much so, that I would not on any account make the experiment or allow any one else to make it. The converse of this experiment I also consider would be in the highest degree dangerous: though two grains of tartarised antimony would certainly not kill a man, yet if he was put into the bath at the time when the prostration



from the antimony was greatest, I consider that the shock or the shivering, one or both, produced by the shower-bath would very probably cause death."

Of the exact effects produced by the bath on Dr. Bence Jones himself, a minute and curious record, in the form of a diagram, accompanying Dr. Jones's report, has been drawn up by his assistant, Mr. William Henry Dickenson, who accompanied him when his experiments were made, and who has also described them from notes taken as he witnessed them, in the words now subjoined. "On the 11th August, Dr. B. Jones subjected himself to the shower-bath, at Wandsworth. The temperature of the water was 70 Fahr. Before going into the bath the pulse was at 82, full and regular; when the water fell it became very weak and irregular, and it continued to fail until the end of the fourth minute, when it could no longer be felt. It remained perfectly imperceptible for a minute and a quarter, and then it re-appeared, still remaining very weak and slow. The bath was borne for ten minutes. Quite at the end of the time, the pulse became a little stronger and quicker. On the 14th August, Dr. B. Jones again underwent the shower-bath, the water was iced down to the temperature of 50 Fahr. Just before the water fell the pulse was at 102. The first shock almost destroyed the pulse for a quarter of a minute. In that time only 13 beats were counted, and they were excessively weak. The pulse then became more frequent and stronger. It then gradually sunk; became weaker and slower, and in the sixth minute it became quite imperceptible, and so it remained for exactly two minutes: when it was first felt again it was at the rate of 12 in a quarter of a minute. The bath was terminated after ten minutes, at the end of which time the pulse was slow, and extremely weak and irregular

The shivering continued for a considerable time after the bath, in spite of a warm bath which was resorted to. The pulse was weak and slow when it was felt about one hour after the bath. I have a minute record of the state of the pulse throughout."

To these opinions and remarks it only remains to be added, that a Report from Mr. James Glaisher, Superintendent of the Meteorological Department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, dated the 13th September, 1856, forwarded herewith, and marked K, shows the probable temperature of the bath on the morning of the 9th April, the day of Dolley's death, to have been about the mean temperature of the day, namely 45 degrees Fahrenheit, or 5 degrees below the lowest temperature of Dr. Bence Jones's experiments.

The trial of Mr. Snape was finally appointed for the September Session of the Central Criminal Court, and on the 15th of that month the Recorder, in his charge to the Grand Jury, again recapitulated the facts, characterised the case as one of very considerable public importance, repaired his former omission by dwelling urgently upon those features of it which marked it out as one proper for public enquiry, and finally tendered to the Grand Jury "his humble advice that they should find the Bill, in order that the whole matter might be fully investigated by the Petty Jury."

Nevertheless, in the afternoon of the following day, after examining a few of the witnesses, the Grand Jury returned the Bill of Indictment against Mr. Snape as "not found."

The peculiarity in this tribunal, distinguishing it in spirit and practice from other forms of judicature, is, that its proceedings, and the grounds on which its judgments rest, are kept strictly secret; and the Commissioners, in the absence of everything that might explain its action in the present



instance, can only regret that so serious an impediment should have been interposed to the ordinary course of justice, after so full and careful a preliminary investigation before an able and intelligent Magistrate. No doubt it was open to the Commissioners, on learning the decision of the Grand Jury in Mr. Snape's favor, to have sent up another Bill at a subsequent Session, but they conceived that their duty as a public body had been sufficiently discharged by the public attention drawn to the case—by the public hearing at Bow Street, which had resulted in the committal of Mr. Snape to take his trial for Manslaughter; and by the security which they believed to have been thus afforded against any future attempt on the part of persons possessing authority in Lunatic Asylums, to put a stamp of approval on practices similar in kind or in degree to those which had received disastrous illustration in the death of the patient Dolley. How far this expectation had been fulfilled I am now in conclusion to state.

The Grand Jury rejected the Bill on the 15th September, but up to the present date the Commissioners have had no communication from the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Asylum since their attention was first drawn to the case, excepting those which, with the dates respectively of the 23rd of April and the 10th of May, had announced the intention of the Committee, first to suspend all opinion or proceedings in reference to Mr. Snape until the question of criminal proceedings against him should have been decided; and secondly, to remove him from the duties of his office pending the proceedings instituted by the Commissioners. The statement I am now to make is derived from the Medical Journals—the *Lancet*, and the *Medical Times*, published on the 29th November; and on this authority I have to inform



the Secretary of State that the Committee, on the unexpected termination of the prosecution of Mr. Snape, regarding the question involved "as one of strictly medical experience," resolved on consulting a certain number of medical men whose professional standing might be a justification for acting on whatever opinion they might express. With this view they invited Mr. Snape himself to name three, to whom they added three of their own nomination; and in the hands of a Jury thus constituted they placed, it is alleged, "all the depositions which had been made in the case, together with Mr. Snape's published defence." The Commissioners not having seen Mr. Snape's published defence are unable to say how much material for impartial judgment may have been contributed by it to the medical tribunal; but exception must be taken to the statement that it was accompanied by "all the depositions which had been taken in the case:" seeing that none of the evidence collected by the Commissioners, subsequent to the date of their last communication with the Committee on the 19th April, was in any shape included.

So constituted and so instructed, however, one half of their number selected by the accused, and only a portion of the evidence before them, this jury proceeded to deliver their verdict, "That Mr. Snape's conduct in the case in question, was neither so rash or injudicious as to deprive him of the confidence of the Magistrates, which he had previously enjoyed." Whereupon Mr. Snape was immediately reinstated in his office, and is now again discharging the duties of Medical Superintendent of the Male Side of the Surrey County Asylum.

Such a decision, put forth on the authority of medical men, not without note in their profession, the Commissioners in

Lunacy cannot but regard as of most dangerous import, and I am therefore to request that you will submit the same, in connection with the narrative of facts herein contained, to the consideration of Secretary Sir George Grey.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FORSTER,

*Secretary.*

And lastly. The Observations of the Committee of Visitors thereon :—

Surrey County Lunatic Asylum,

Wandsworth,

6th February, 1857.

TO H. WADDINGTON, ESQ., &c., &c.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of Visitors of this Institution, (in reply to the Letter with which you favored them, dated the 27th of December, 1856,) to acquaint you for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, that they have carefully considered the "Statement of Facts" submitted to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy, respecting the conduct of Mr. Snape, one of the Resident Medical Superintendents of this establishment, as well as the several documents which accompanied that Statement.

The Committee of Visitors do not consider it necessary to comment on every statement of the Commissioners, as they have no doubt their sentiments on the whole case will be fully

explained, and the course they have pursued fully justified by the remarks they will feel it to be their duty to make on those particular statements of the Commissioners, which appear most to require observation.

The Committee of Visitors deeply regret that the patient, Daniel Dolley, should have died under circumstances such as are detailed in the evidence, and they agree that the case required a searching investigation.

First. To ascertain whether Mr. Snape had or had not, by his conduct towards this patient, brought himself within the limits of criminal liability, and if such were not the case—

Secondly. To ascertain whether he had or had not manifested in the matter such a want of judgment and professional skill, as to render it necessary that he should be removed from his position as Resident Medical Superintendent of Male Patients in the Asylum.

The Committee have at no time objected to the matter being investigated as implying a criminal charge against Mr. Snape, but they have objected and still object to the manner in which the investigation was commenced and for some time conducted.

The Commissioners state, that in consequence of the receipt on the 12th of April, 1856, of a letter not signed by name, they were “led to the impression that the enquiry had been so conducted by Mr. Carter,” the Coroner in the case, “as to elicit none of the material circumstances attending the death ;” that they, “acting under the powers vested in them by the 100th section of the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 100, summoned before themselves certain witnesses in the case, at a special board, held on the 17th April, and that these witnesses were John Ibberson, Henry Pineger, John Oliver Barnett, and Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond.”



The Committee consider it somewhat singular, that whilst the Commissioners have forwarded to the Secretary of State so many documents they should have omitted to send a copy of this anonymous letter. The Committee have reason to believe that it does not contain the names of these several witnesses, which, if such be the case, must have been furnished by some other person or persons over whom the Commissioners throw the veil of secrecy.

The Committee are inclined to think, that in summoning these witnesses the Commissioners have exceeded the powers conferred on them by the statute they refer to, which undoubtedly was not intended to justify so private an examination as this, in which the Commissioners proceed to receive evidence, deeply affecting the character and professional reputation of a Resident Medical Superintendent of a large County Asylum, without communicating the circumstances either to the Committee of Visitors, under whose management the Asylum is placed, or to the Medical Superintendent himself, who has consequently no opportunity of being present at the enquiry for the purpose of cross-examining the witnesses, or offering any explanation in his own defence. The Committee consider such a proceeding inexcusable. To the Committee of Visitors it was uncourteous, to the Resident Medical Officer it was unjust.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, that the investigation should have been conducted openly, at the Asylum or other public place, in the presence of such of the Committee, the friends or relatives of the patient, and the guardians of Parishes having patients in the establishment, as might think proper to attend. In such an investigation the Commissioners in Lunacy would have received the cordial co-operation of the Committee of Visitors. But so far from the

latter having had afforded them any opportunity for co-operation, their existence as the Managers of the Asylum appears at the commencement of the enquiry to have been for a time ignored. The Committee knew nothing of this investigation until they received the communication of the Commissioners on the 19th April, two days after the examination of witnesses at the Commissioners' offices.

The Committee regret also, that in addition to the expression of their objection to the private mode in which the investigation was conducted by the Commissioners, they must further express their disapprobation of the manner in which the witnesses were examined. It will be observed, on perusing the evidence, that this was done extensively by leading questions, a mode of proceeding not admissible in any criminal case, and which the law prohibits as leading to error rather than truth.

The Committee believe that if the investigation had been conducted openly, this objectionable method of examination would have been avoided; and if ever there were an occasion in which strict accuracy and delicacy in the mode of examination were indispensable, it is in a case of this kind, in which the individual against whom the enquiry is levelled is not present either in person or by representative.

With the communication of the Commissioners of the 19th of April (marked B), the Committee received a copy of the evidence taken before the Commissioners (marked A), and they (the Committee) were invited to forward to the Commissioners any observations on the evidence, with which they might be disposed to favour the Board; but an opinion of the Commissioners is expressed that a case for criminal proceedings had been so far established that it was their intention to consult counsel on the question.

The Committee held a Special Meeting on the 23rd of April, and having carefully considered the communication and the evidence agreed on the reply, (marked B) which was immediately forwarded.

The Committee considered that, under all circumstances, they had no alternative but to suspend all proceedings on their part in the matter until the Commissioners had decided on the course they intended to pursue; and immediately it was ascertained that the Commissioners had been advised to prefer a criminal charge against Mr. Snape he was suspended from the performance of his duties in the Asylum, and another Medical Superintendent appointed in his place.

The Committee now proceed to offer some remarks on particular parts of the Commissioners' statement.

They state (folio 6), "while the attendants were undressing him" (the patient Daniel Dolley) "he swore at Mr. Snape, and asked why he was not sent to the farm; but by the time he was ready to enter the bath, the excitement must in a great measure have been subdued, for on being told by Mr. Snape to walk quietly in, he did so, according to the testimony of all the witnesses, without the slightest attempt at further resistance."

Folios 25 and 26. "Assuming it to be a treatment justified by success in previous cases, only differing in degree, they found no proof of a degree of excitement in the patient so much without precedent as to excuse the departure from all precedent in the remedy employed."

The Committee submit that the Commissioners in these particulars have arrived at conclusions on very insufficient data.

Folios 27, 28 and 29. "The Commissioners were forced to the conclusion therefore, that the circumstances of this patient's death were not to be explained on any grounds ex-



cluding a criminal amount of culpability in the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum."

"Without adverting to that alleged beneficial use of prolonged baths in the institution, which cannot be assumed or discussed in the absence of all record, kept either by the medical officer or the attendants, of their actual periods of duration, the Commissioners are strongly of opinion that wherever frequent baths unusually prolonged are said to have been administered, the custom has been permitted to creep in as a punishment rather than a remedy, and it is thus they would account for the lamentable incidents of the present case. They are bound to record plainly the impression left by the fairest consideration they have been able to give to all its circumstances; and I am to state their belief, that a shower-bath of half-an-hour, followed by an unusually large dose of tartar-emetic, would not have been ordered if Mr. Snape had not received a violent blow from the patient. That he had signified his intention of giving a bath before the blow was struck is certain; but it is in their view not less so, that on being struck he forgot his place and its duties so far as to permit a feeling of irritation to enter into and exasperate the order he was about to give; and that the remark with which he accompanied it, to the effect that he had never been struck by a patient in the institution, was less meant as a casual exclamation than to give force and point to an example, seems to be shown beyond doubt by its repetition to Ibberson, in Ward No. 2, after the order had been given to Barnett in Ward No. 3."

The Committee will not dwell on the circumstance, that the conclusion of the Commissioners, that Mr. Snape acted under a feeling of irritation, is almost entirely if not completely at variance with the evidence.

To assume that he did so is to assume his guilt, which it is submitted is the question which was referred to the Central Criminal Court to try, and which was decided in an acquittal in an early stage of the proceeding by the Grand Jury's throwing out the Bill.

The Committee much regret this early termination of the case. It would have been more satisfactory to them if the cause had been tried, and the question of Mr. Snape's guilt or innocence decided in Court, after a searching investigation through counsel, by an intelligent Jury, under the direction of a talented and impartial Judge.

The Committee submit that the question was essentially of a medical character, and could only be decided on the testimony of medical men fully acquainted with the case; and from the evidence of this kind, the Committee have received from a number of gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession, they have no doubt that the trial must have terminated in an acquittal.

The Committee are of opinion that the long time this investigation has occupied, the necessity on the part of the Commissioners for the lengthened statement they have submitted to the Secretary of State, and the necessity on the part of the Committee for these lengthened remarks, are to be attributed to the manner in which the Commissioners conducted the investigation. If the inquiry had been conducted openly, and Mr. Snape fully heard, and the evidence against him, together with his defence submitted to a number of medical men of high standing for their opinion, as to whether the conduct of Mr. Snape was so completely at variance with what might be considered legitimate medical practice as to amount to criminality, the Committee have no doubt the Commissioners would have been so fully advised that the case

would not justify a criminal prosecution, as to have led them to abandon the thought of such a proceeding.

On the remarks of the Commissioners respecting the Grand Jury and the Recorder, the Committee will only observe with regard to the former, that they are somewhat surprised to find the Commissioners objecting to the privacy of their proceedings, the investigation before themselves having been in this particular so similar, and that so far as a conclusion may be drawn from the throwing out of the Bill, it is in Mr. Snape's favour.

The Committee are unable to understand what the Commissioners mean by the remark, (folios 39 and 40.) "after examining a few of the witnesses, the Grand Jury returned the Bill of Indictment against Mr. Snape as 'not found.'"

The names of nine witnesses are, the Committee have reason to believe, on the back of the Bill, and that to each of these the initials of the foreman of the Grand Jury are prefixed, which the Committee regard as evidence that each of them was examined, and they believe such to have been the case. The Commissioners do not give the grounds on which they make against the Grand Jury so serious a charge of improperly performing their duties.

With regard to the Recorder, the Committee wish to express their entire concurrence in those sentiments of esteem for his integrity and ability which are so generally entertained.

The Commissioners have given at considerable length the opinions on this subject of a number of gentlemen of the highest standing in the medical profession.

The Committee entertain the greatest respect for these gentlemen, and are confident they would judge the case in the spirit of fairness and impartiality; but it is to be remembered that their opinions have been formed on the evidence for the



prosecution, and that they had not laid before them any statement from Mr. Snape in his own justification. The Committee believe that if this had been done these opinions would have been much modified, and that these gentlemen would have regarded the case as not a proper one for a criminal proceeding.

The Committee are strengthened in this belief by the great difference that is observable between the evidence of those who had seen Mr. Snape's defence, and those who had not. This is the case with the evidence of Dr. Todd, who, before he saw the defence, reported on the subject jointly with Mr. Cæsar Hawkins to the Commissioners, and after he had seen that document gave evidence before the Committee.

The Commissioners state that they had no alternative but to put aside the report of Dr. Todd and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, as contributing nothing to elucidate the case in any view, but nothing could be more clear and decisive than Dr. Todd's opinion expressed before the Committee, "that a man who had used long shower-baths with effect, as Mr. Snape states he has done, would be quite justified in the treatment he has pursued in this case."

The Commissioners in their statement have recited that part of the report of Dr. Todd and Mr. C. Hawkins which appears most to press against Mr. Snape, but they have passed over the part having reference to the tartar-emetic, which is as follows: "And we do not find evidence that the mixture believed to contain tartar-emetic had been taken long enough to add much, if anything, to the effects of the bath."

The Commissioners also pass over the part in which these gentlemen state, that the *post-mortem* examination had been "conducted very inadequately as regards the facts which were looked at when the subject of investigation was the cause of a sudden and unexpected death."

“It is, therefore, not impossible that had a more complete and searching examination of the body been made, some morbid condition sufficient to produce death might have been discovered.”

The Committee are happy to find that a copy of this Report, *in extenso*, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, who will himself judge of its importance.

It will not be surprising that the Commissioners should have “put aside” this document, when it is remembered that they did not seek it to assist them in forming an opinion as to whether this case was a proper one for criminal proceedings, but, as they candidly admit, after they had resolved to institute proceedings against Mr. Snape.

The Committee would also express the same sentiments of high esteem for the Police Magistrate, before whom the charge of manslaughter was made; but they do not concur in that which appears to be the belief of the Commissioners, that because he sent the case for trial in a Superior Court he was therefore of opinion that the guilt of Mr. Snape had been clearly established. The Committee have no doubt that if it had rested with him to pronounce a final judgment on the case, he would have carefully and dispassionately considered the evidence for the defence, which in that case would, no doubt, have been given before him, as well as the evidence for the prosecution; and depending much on the weight of medical testimony, have decided in accordance with the effect the whole had produced on his mind.

On the termination of criminal proceedings against Mr. Snape, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the second question, viz.:—

Whether Mr. Snape had, or had not, manifested in the matter such a want of judgment and professional skill as to

render it necessary that he should be removed from his position as Resident Medical Superintendent of Male Patients in the Asylum.

They requested Mr. Snape to furnish them with any statement in his own justification he might wish them to consider. He accordingly laid before them, in a printed form, the "Letter to the Committee," a copy of which is sent herewith (No. 1), and which was shortly afterwards published in the form (No. 2).

The Commissioners admit that they were made aware by the "*Lancet*" and "*Medical Times*" of the 29th of November last of the publication of Mr. Snape's defence, but they state they have not seen it, and "are unable to say how much material for impartial judgment may have been contributed by it." The Committee cannot but feel that the Commissioners were scarcely at liberty to approach the Secretary of State with any statement until they had given this defence an impartial consideration.

The Committee next proceeded to the consideration of the evidence taken before the Commissioners on the 17th of April, and before the Police Magistrate on the 16th and 30th of June, together with Mr. Snape's defence, and concluded by passing the following Resolution:—

"That this Committee feel they cannot come to any satisfactory conclusion on this important subject without further evidence, and particularly medical evidence, as to the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Snape's conduct."

They also resolved that six eminent men in the medical profession should be invited to attend the next meeting of the Committee to be held for the further consideration of the case: three of such medical men to be selected by the Committee, and three by Mr. Snape.



The Gentlemen selected by the Committee were Dr. Addison, Dr. Sutherland, and Dr. Todd; by Mr. Snape, Dr. Babington, Dr. Quain, and Mr. Bowman.

The Commissioners speak of the six as a "Jury thus constituted;" but considering that all Mr. Snape's medical witnesses would have been heard in Court, if his cause had been tried, the Committee do not see how they could, with propriety, avoid hearing a few of them in their own (the Committee's) investigation.

It will be remembered that the Committee determined to hear only men of eminence in the profession, who, from their high character and position, might be relied on as possessing sufficient independence to condemn Mr. Snape's conduct without hesitation if they thought it improper, or fearlessly to declare it to be justifiable if they considered it to be so, whatever might be the extent of contrary opinion in the mind of the public.

That the gentlemen selected were of this class the Commissioners, it is believed, will not venture to dispute. To them the Committee submitted the defence of Mr. Snape, and the evidence above-mentioned, being all the evidence they possessed.

This evidence has been spoken of as "all the depositions which had been taken in the case," to which expression the Commissioners take exception and state, "that none of the evidence collected by the Commissioners, subsequent to the date of their last communication with the Committee on the 19th of April, was in any shape included."

This mistake of the Committee is surely very excusable. How were they to be aware of any evidence taken by the Commissioners in private? Had the Committee possessed it they would have submitted it with the rest to the medical

men selected. The Commissioners state that this additional evidence, "if the trial had proceeded, would have formed part of the evidence for the prosecution." The Committee are led to believe, from their experience in criminal trials, that the production of this evidence in Court, if not previously communicated to the Solicitor for the defence, would have been commented on as a very harsh, though strictly legal, proceeding, and would not have been without its effect on the Jury : and, after all, this additional evidence must be regarded as representing the opinions of gentlemen who, as before stated, had only seen the evidence for the prosecution and no part of that for the defence.

The Commissioners having thus expressed their sentiments on the selection of the six medical men, and on the extent of evidence submitted to them, proceed, as it were, to sum up the case in the following words: "so constituted, and so instructed, however, one half of their number selected by the accused, and only a portion of the evidence before them, this Jury proceeded to deliver their verdict."

The Committee will not comment on this part of the Commissioners' statement further than to remark that it manifests little of that "fairest consideration" they represent themselves to have given the case. The words of the so called verdict are neither those of the Committee nor of the selected medical men. For their appearance in the medical periodicals, if they did so appear, the Committee are not accountable, and cannot account.

The selected medical men did not give their evidence unitedly in the form of a verdict, but expressed their opinions separately and apart from each other. Each admitted that he had read the evidence with which he had been furnished, and Mr. Snape's letter in his own defence : and each in sub-

stance gave it as his decided opinion, that, judging from Mr. Snape's previous experience, as shewn in his defence, he was justified in his treatment of this particular patient.

Such evidence from such men appeared to the Committee to fully answer the question under consideration in Mr. Snape's favor, and, in a great measure, to close the case.

Under these circumstances the Committee felt themselves bound to reinstate Mr. Snape in his position as one of the Resident Medical Superintendents of the Asylum : at the same time it is due to the Secretary of State, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and themselves, to admit that in several particulars, as represented in the evidence, the conduct of Mr. Snape in this unfortunate case was not unobjectionable.

First. In not communicating the circumstance of the lengthened bath to the Coroner and the Jury at the Inquest.

Secondly. In not having stated the length of this bath, and of all unusual baths in the "Case Book," instead of entering in that record the general term "shower-bath," from which it would be erroneously inferred, that the baths in such cases had been of the ordinary description of one or two minutes' duration.

Thirdly. In not reporting this alteration in his mode of treatment to the medical world, and to the Committee, so that by the publication of it in their Annual Reports, and by other means, it might have become generally known, and exposed to general criticism and comment.

Fourthly. In not personally attending the administration of the bath in this case, and deciding from his own observation whether its continuance for so long a period, and the further administration of the tartar-emetic were proper. It is right, however, to add, that the selected medical men did not regard this omission on the part of Mr. Snape, in the case submitted



to their consideration, with the same extent of disapproval as do the Committee.

And, lastly. In permitting tartar-emetic to be kept in the wards by the attendants, instead of in the surgery under his own immediate care.

The Committee have taken steps to prevent these omissions and errors in future ; and whilst they are desirous of having their patients medically treated in accordance with that practice which is recognized as the best, they feel they must not discourage the extension of medical knowledge with regard to the treatment of the insane, and must leave their Medical Superintendents unfettered as to their medical treatment of the patients under their care ; at the same time they have decided :—

First. That neither of their Medical Officers shall in future administer any shower-bath without entering in the “Case Book,” and reporting to the Committee at their next meeting, the cause, the duration, and the effect thereof, together with the name of the patient on whom, and the date when it was applied.

Secondly. That inasmuch as such baths may be dangerous in cases in which the heart of the patient is diseased, the Medical Officer regard it as his duty in all cases, before such a bath is administered, to examine the patient very carefully, to ascertain, as far as may be possible, whether by reason of diseased heart or other disease, such a bath may not be dangerous.

Thirdly. That for the future no new treatment of the patients, or extension of the previous practice, which may by possibility lead to results dangerous to the life or injurious to the health of the patients be left to the attendants; but that the effect of such new treatment, or extension of previous

practice, be carefully watched by the Medical Officer who prescribes it, and fully reported in the "Case Book."

These regulations have been introduced with the view of securing for the patients the exercise of the greatest care and caution, not only in the administration of shower-baths, but also in the general medical practice of the Asylum; and whilst the Committee cannot consider the errors and omissions above enumerated, otherwise than of a very grave character, they do not think them such as would justify them in discharging, and thereby utterly ruining Mr. Snape,—having regard to the circumstances that he had served them to their general satisfaction for nearly eight years, and by suspension from office for many months and consequent loss of salary, by the degradation of a criminal prosecution, and by the heavy expenses to which he had been put in preparing for his defence, had already been so severely punished, which punishment the Committee are satisfied will operate as a salutary caution to Mr. Snape in his future medical practice.

In addition to the investigation of the conduct of Mr. Snape, the evidence in the case disclosed certain proceedings on the part of Dr. Diamond, the second Resident Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, which appeared to demand inquiry.

The chief of them are as follows:—

First. That with his decided opinion that the death of the patient had been occasioned by the shower-bath, followed by the administration of tartar-emetic, he did not appear before the Coroner, and give evidence to that effect.

Secondly. That although he was aware on the 12th of April, that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was "Natural Death from Disease of the Heart," which, with his views of the state of the heart, he must have regarded as an improper

verdict, he did not report the circumstance to the Chairman, the Acting Chairman, or any member of the Committee of Visitors, and it does not appear that he took any step whatever with the view of making any such communication,—without his calls on the Acting-Chairman, on the 17th of April, after he had been examined by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and after he had exhibited the heart of the patient to Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget may be regarded as such,—and

Thirdly. That he privately removed the heart from the body of the patient, which was unknowingly buried without it, and that he afterwards destroyed the heart by fire in the surgery of the Asylum.

Dr. Diamond was requested to submit to the Committee any explanations he might wish them to consider, and he laid before them, on the 13th of December, a letter in which the facts as enumerated are neither denied nor satisfactorily accounted for.

The Committee are of opinion that, with his sentiments, he owed it not only to themselves, but to society at large, to have given evidence before the Coroner. He now admits his error in this respect.

He also states with regard to the second subject of inquiry, that if there had been a meeting of the Committee he “most assuredly should have informed them of the matter in relation to the death” of this patient, if Mr. Snape had omitted to do so.

To these particulars the Committee will not further advert, except to state their belief that if Dr. Diamond had attended before the Coroner, and given the same evidence he subsequently gave before the Commissioners in Lunacy, the third proceeding still to be commented on, would probably have been avoided, as there can be little doubt that the Coroner,



having before him such conflicting evidence as that of Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond, would have directed a further *post-mortem* examination by some highly experienced and independent anatomist, whose report on the case, if not final and conclusive, would have been entitled to much respect.

With regard to the removal of the heart, the Commissioners express no stronger disapprobation than is contained in the following paragraph, having reference to the difference of opinion between Mr. Snape and Dr. Diamond as to the state of the heart: "It is not necessary to dwell on this difference of opinion any further than to remark, that when coupled with Mr. Snape's having proceeded, nevertheless, to draw up the minute of the *post-mortem* examination as a case not to be questioned—of death from disease of the heart—it may in some degree account for Dr. Diamond's anxiety to obtain, even by the means he adopted, other opinions to reinforce or invalidate his own."

The Commissioners also state that "Mr. Warren Hastings Diamond, without communicating with any one in authority in the Asylum, removed the heart from the body;" whereas Dr. Diamond in his written explanation states, "I sent for the heart."

The body of this patient was not under the care of Dr. Diamond, and he had no right to interfere with it in any manner without consent. The Committee can understand a desire on his part to have his opinion respecting the heart tested by those of others, but they cannot approve the course he pursued to effect that object.

If he had communicated his desire to any Member of the Committee, arrangements would no doubt have been made for the examination of the heart by competent persons, who would have had communicated to them the whole circumstances

of the case, and the grounds on which their opinions were required, and they would not have been as it were, entrapped into the expression of an opinion, as were Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget, a mode of proceeding of which the latter gentleman expresses his disapproval.

Opinions so obtained would have been entitled to great weight, and Mr. Snape being fully aware of the circumstances would have had no ground for objection.

If this course had been pursued, the funeral of the patient would have been postponed until the examination was completed. The heart then would have been returned to the body for decent burial, and would not have been destroyed in the manner it was, by which Mr. Snape was deprived of that which might have been of the utmost importance to him in his defence.

The Committee knew nothing of Dr. Diamond's conduct with respect to the heart of the Patient, until the charge was made against Mr. Snape, at the Bow Street Police Court, in June last; but the Commissioners in Lunacy had much earlier information on the subject, as it now appears they examined Mr. Hancock and Mr. Paget, as to the state of the heart, on the 30th of April preceding.

The Committee cannot too deeply lament that a proceeding so devoid of those honorable and delicate feelings they confidently trusted might have been relied on in a Medical Officer of their own, should have occurred in the Asylum.

After a full inquiry and consideration of Dr. Diamond's defence, the Committee came to the conclusion "that in many instances he had made himself liable to severe reprehension," and they requested their Chairman "to express to him the animadversion of the Committee," which was done accordingly.

The Committee have now brought their remarks to a close.

They beg only further to observe, that as public men, engaged in the execution of a public duty, they do not object to having been put, as it were, so directly on their trial for their own proceedings in this painful transaction; and whilst they submit these remarks to the Secretary of State, in explanation of their opinions on the case, and in justification of themselves, they regret that they have felt themselves obliged to advert to so many particulars respecting which they could not speak in terms of approbation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)      STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,

*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.*

The Committee regret that they are obliged on this occasion to present so lengthened a report, and for the general Statistics they refer to the numerous Tables, which are appended as in former years.

HENRY KEMBLE, *Chairman.*

J. E. JOHNSON,

THOMAS PUCKLE,

AMBROSE BOYSON,

JAMES MACDOUGALL,

THOMAS SYDENHAM CLARKE,

RICHARD R. ROBERTS,

HENRY GOSSE,

R. CARTER,

J. FORBES YOUNG,

CHARLES FRANCIS,

E. PENRHYN.



Surrey County Asylum,  
December 31st, 1856.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the Rules of the Asylum, I have the honor to submit to you a Statement of the condition and progress of the Asylum, during the past year.

The number of Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1855, was 420  
Admitted during the year..... 151

The discharges and deaths have been as follows :—

Recovered.....	61
Uncured .....	28
Died.....	75
	<hr/>
Leaving in the Asylum .....	407

Coroner's Inquests were held in three cases, in one the verdict being "Natural death—disease of the heart." In another case, "Natural death from an epileptic fit," and in the third, a

case of suicide, “That the deceased person did commit suicide by hanging, being of unsound mind: but we, the Jury, do not think that any reprehensible want of care has occurred on the part of any one.”

The deaths have resulted from the following causes :—

General Paralysis .....	22
Apoplexy .....	3
Epilepsy .....	4
Pulmonary Disease .....	14
Disease of the Heart .. .. .	2
Decay of Nature.....	7
Exhaustion and other causes .....	23

The mortality is rather higher than usual, owing chiefly to a large number of cases of General Paralysis, which had accumulated, and terminated fatally; and also to the fact (I regret again to report to you) that several patients when admitted, were in so advanced a stage of bodily disease, that they died within a few weeks. I think the removal of such cases to the Asylum is an evil, which ought not to be sanctioned by Relieving Officers and others, whose duty it is to sign the Certificates of admission.

The recoveries are also somewhat below the proportion of the previous year, but this is explained by the well-known fact, that the majority of cures takes place among recent admissions, of which there have been fewer than ordinary, owing to cases being refused admission into the Asylum in consequence of the epidemic which prevailed during the autumn months.

The general health of the inmates of the Asylum for the most part has been good, except that they suffered from an outbreak of Small-pox during the autumn ; and it is a subject of much congratulation and thankfulness, that the disease was in every instance relieved by appropriate treatment, more especially so when it is remembered that a great number of the patients are feeble and infirm, and ill-prepared to resist the shock of such a disease.

At the commencement of the present month several patients were removed to the Lunatic Ward attached to Camberwell Workhouse, which to a certain extent has relieved the crowded state of the Asylum, and made room for recent and curable cases.



Amongst a large proportion of suicidal patients, the attempts at self-destruction are not unfrequent, and I regret to say that, in one case, the attempt was successfully carried out by a determined suicide, who hanged himself in the garden-shed before he was discovered: it is a matter for much thankfulness, however, that the attempts made are not more frequently successful, which is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the vigilance of the Attendants.

The moral treatment has consisted in carrying into operation the varied occupations and amusements as in former years. Experience has proved that out-door occupation has the advantage over all others, not only as a means of promoting and preserving the bodily health of the patients, but of diminishing their mental excitability, and promoting their recovery.

During the past year there have been several changes among the Attendants. With a few exceptions they have all discharged their arduous duties in a most praiseworthy and efficient manner.

In closing this Report, I cannot refrain from

repeating my grateful acknowledgement of the support I received from the Visiting Magistrates while under the heavy charge brought against me in reference to the death of Daniel Dolley, in April last.

It is unnecessary further to allude to a circumstance of such mixed and painful character, beyond repeating in the most solemn manner that the treatment administered was administered solely as a remedial treatment, and that I was not in the slightest degree influenced by anger or ill-will towards the poor man. The united testimony of such men as Dr. Babington, Dr. Todd, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Addison, Dr. Quain, and Mr. Bowman, that I was perfectly justified under the circumstances in the course I took, at once gives full sanction to the treatment administered, and I therefore forbear from further allusion to this case, beyond reiterating my conviction of the high value of continuous shower-baths as a means of treatment for cases of highly excited mania.

In other respects the principles of my treatment of the disease have been to recruit to the utmost the wasted physical powers of the

patient by a generous diet, with occasional tonics, such as quinine and iron, and a liberal supply of wine and spirits, whenever requisite, for the improvement or recovery of a patient.

I remain,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

CHARLES SNAPE.



Surrey County Asylum,  
December 31st, 1856.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

On the 31st of December, 1855, there were in the Asylum 517 female patients; during the year 92 have been admitted, 37 have been discharged recovered, 21 have been removed by their friends or respective parishes, and 36 have died; leaving in the Asylum this day 515 female patients.

One Coroner's Inquest has been held, a verdict being returned of "Natural Death from an epileptic fit."

The causes of death have been as follows, viz:—

Paralysis .....	10
Epilepsy.....	6
Cerebral Disease .....	3
Decay of Nature .....	7
Pulmonary Disease .....	4
Hydrothorax .....	1
Erysipelas .....	1
Disease of the Heart .....	1
Fever .....	2
Scrofula .....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 36

Of these deaths it will be perceived that 19 have taken place from diseases with which insanity is often combined, leaving but 17 from all other causes. Seven of these being from decay of nature : seven of which appeared much older than stated to us will sufficiently evince the very healthy state with which we have been blessed during the past year.

Epidemic Small-pox attacked four patients and a domestic during the autumn, all of whom soon recovered, and by prompt isolation and attention no spread of the disease took place.

No mechanical restraint has been used of any sort whatever during the past year : it has been needful, either from indecent habits or disturbance to others, to resort to seclusion for brief periods, amounting in the whole to eighty-five hours.

I regret to state that many patients have been refused admission for want of room to receive them ; no doubt much benefit would have resulted in several instances could they have participated in the advantages of this Institution.

With much pleasure I have again to report the cheerful assistance I have received from the experienced Attendants of the Asylum.

I am,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient and obliged Servant,

HUGH W. DIAMOND, M.D.

*Medical Superintendent, Female Department.*



REPORT  
OF  
THE REV. RICHARD W. GREAVES,  
CHAPLAIN  
OF THE  
SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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TOOTING RECTORY, MARCH 18, 1857.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE  
SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your request, I beg to present to you my report of the Asylum for the past year, so far as relates to my office. During the summer of last year, the outbreak of Small-pox in the Institution rendered it unsafe to congregate the patients in Chapel, and public worship was on that account suspended for the space of ten weeks. Happily the disease passed away without occasioning death in any single instance. Another proof, if such were required, of the merciful manner

in which wise regulation and unremitting attention are blessed of God to the well-being of the inmates of the Asylum. It was observed that during the period when Divine worship was suspended the patients at large were fully sensible of their loss, and desires were frequently expressed for its re-commencement.

I am disposed to believe that the beneficial influence which results from Divine worship in the Asylum were never more sensibly felt than during the brief period of its suspension. Health having been restored, service has been since conducted in the Chapel as usual, and the word of God preached to the evident comfort of many of the inmates. During the period of the prevalence of the disease, short services were held on week-days in the Wards.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. GREAVES.

TO THE  
VISITING COMMITTEE

OF THE  
SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
AT WANDSWORTH.

THE REPORT OF MESSIEURS SMALLPEICE, SOLICITORS,

Who beg respectfully to state, that they have investigated the Settlements of several of the Patients now confined in the said Lunatic Asylum, at the cost of the said County, and that they have ascertained the Settlement of a Pauper Lunatic, named Henry Dadd, to be in the parish of Portsea, in the County of Hants. That they have communicated with the parochial authorities there, who have consented to relieve the County of the Pauper, and to have him removed to the Hants County Lunatic Asylum. This, however, has not yet been effected, in consequence of the Pauper being a Criminal Lunatic, and although several applications have been made to the Home Secretary, we have not yet been able to obtain the requisite permission for his removal.



They also report that the Settlement of Henry Tickell cannot be proved, but that they have communicated with some of the pauper's friends, who have engaged to pay the sum of Ten Pounds annually towards his support in the Asylum, the first payment of Five Pounds to be made in April next.

Dated this tenth day of December, 1856.

W. H. & M. SMALLPEICE.

TABLES.

## SURREY COUNTY

[TABLE No. 1.]

*GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments,*

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand 1st Jan., at the Bank of England	3,644	4	7			
in the Stewards' ....	55	14	5			
	<hr/>			3,699	19	0
From Sales and Produce of Labour, &c. ....				355	4	11
Maintenance Account, viz.—						
Pauper Patients, from County and Boroughs to						
which Asylum belongs ....	21,457	8	6			
from other Counties and Boroughs	858	0	0			
	<hr/>			22,315	8	6
*From County Treasurer, for Buildings and						
Repairs—Repairs .....	1,896	4	10			
Additional Works .....	152	1	9			
Additions and Alterations .....	553	14	0			
	<hr/>			2,602	0	7
From Miscellaneous Sales, viz.—Bones, Rags, and Ashes ....				26	2	11
Ditto Amount overpaid by Whittonstall, Northumberland ....				24	8	0
Ditto Union Insurance, Damage by Fire reimbursed .....				56	0	0

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£29,079    3    11

This is a correct Return,

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,

*Clerk and Steward.*

\* These apparent discrepancies arise from the payment of wages during the Michaelmas quarter not being repaid by the County Treasurer until the commencement of the following year.



## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1856.*

## PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....				3,517	10	11
Provisions, including all articles of diet, excepting Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....				11,196	12	10
Wine, Spirits, and Porter—Porter .....	279	7	0			
Wine, &c.....	38	8	0			
				317	15	0
Necessaries, (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)—						
Fuel .....	1,785	16	4			
Other necessaries .....	2,070	7	0			
				3,856	3	4
Surgery and Dispensary.....				101	0	9
Clothing .....				1,074	1	1
Furniture and Bedding—Furniture.....	173	6	2			
Bedding .....	362	1	6			
				535	7	8
Funeral Expenses .....				36	4	0
*Building and Repairs—Additional Works ....	108	7	2			
Additions & Alterations .....	553	14	0			
Repairs .....	1,949	4	5			
				2,611	5	7
Garden and Farm .....				1,001	7	2
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.....				184	14	8
Miscellaneous, viz.—Repayment to Whittonstall, Northumberland.....				24	8	0
Total Payments.....				£24,456	11	0
Balance in hand, 31st December, viz.—						
Bank of England .....	4,517	0	0			
In the Steward's hands .....	105	12	11			
				4,622	12	11
				£29,079	3	11

Examined and approved,  
24th March, 1857.

J. E. JOHNSON,  
SIDNEY ROPER CURZON,  
JAS. MACDOUGALL,  
CHAS. FRANCIS,  
AMBROSE BOYSON.

## SURREY COUNTY

[TABLE, No 2.]

*Dr.**FARM ACCOUNT*

1856.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Live and Dead Stock, valued at .....	1,030	8	6
Dec. 31.	To Cash paid for Labour .....	180	7	11
	To ditto for Cows .....	210	15	0
	To ditto for Corn, Seeds, Grains, and Sundry Expenses .....	485	19	7
	To ditto for Horse .....	22	0	0
	To ditto for proportion of Rates, Taxes, and Tithes ..	78	11	10
		<hr/>		
		£2,008	2	10
	To Balance.....	473	6	10
		<hr/>		
		£2,481	9	8
		<hr/>		

The Farm Labourers and Horses are extensively employed in drawing gravel and materials for general repairs, as well as in other work of an unproductive character.

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,  
*Clerk and Steward.*

[TABLE, No. 3.]

*Dr.**GARDEN ACCOUNT*

1856.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Cash paid for Labour .....	140	9	0
	To ditto for Seeds and Tools.....	25	4	8
	To ditto for proportion of Rates, Taxes, and Tithes ..	41	18	3
		<hr/>		
		£207	11	11
	To Balance.....	216	10	6
		<hr/>		
		£424	2	5
		<hr/>		

The Roads, Lawns, and Airing Courts are under the care of the Gardeners, and occupy much of their time

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,  
*Clerk and Steward.*

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*for the Year 1856.**Cr.*

1856.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By amount of Produce supplied the Asylum, viz.—			
Milk, Butter, Beef, Pork, &c., valued at wholesale prices .....	920	5	0
By cash received for Sundries sold .....	335	3	8
By ditto Union Insurance Office, Damage by Fire reimbursed .....	56	0	0
By Live and Dead Stock, valued at .....	1,170	1	0
	<hr/> £2,481 9 8 <hr/>		

Examined and approved, 24th March, 1857.

J. E. JOHNSON,  
SIDNEY ROPER CURZON,  
JAS. MACDOUGALL.

*for the Year 1856.**Cr.*

1856.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By Amount of Produce supplied the Asylum, valued at			
wholesale prices .....	404	1	2
By Cash received for Sundries sold .....	20	1	3
	<hr/> £424 2 5 <hr/>		

Examined and approved, 24th March, 1857.

J. E. JOHNSON,  
SIDNEY ROPER CURZON,  
JAS. MACDOUGALL.



[TABLE, No. 4.]

*Dr.*

*BENEVOLENT*

TRUSTEES.

JOHN IVATT BRISCOE, Esq.,      HENRY GOSSE, Esq.,  
AND JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq.

1856.

£    s.    d.

Jan.	1.	To Cash Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	£38	12	4
		Ditto	ditto	Matron..	29 1 2

67 13 6

Dec. 31. To Donations received during the year.....	10	0	0
Dividends ditto .....	72	19	2
Amount received by the Matron .....	123	2	7

£273 15 3

The Trustees of this Fund have standing in their names at the Bank of England, £1,500, New 3 per Cent., Government Stock.

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,  
*Clerk and Steward.*

*FUND.**Cr.*

## TREASURER.

JOHN IVATT BRISCOE, Esq.

	£	s.	d.
1856.			
Dec. 31. By Cash paid for various Materials .....	17	18	1
By ditto Gratuities and Indulgences to Patients, &c.	73	15	6
1857.			
Jan. 30. By Purchase of £150. Stock .....	140	16	3
	<hr/>		
	232	9	10
By Balance of Cash in the hands of the			
Treasurer .....	£10	15	3
By ditto ditto Matron..	30	10	2
	<hr/>		
	41	5	5
	<hr/>		
	£273	15	3
	<hr/>		

Examined and approved,  
*March 24th, 1857.*

J. E. JOHNSON,  
 SIDNEY ROPER CURZON.

## [TABLE, No. 5.]

A LIST OF ALL SUMS FOR WHICH ORDERS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR PAYMENT UPON THE COUNTY TREASURER (IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT 16 & 17 VIC., CAP. 97), DURING THE YEAR 1856, FOR THE ORDINARY REPAIRS.

	£	s.	d.
Bath Stone.....	4	18	0
Baths, Taps, Drain Pipes, &c.....	92	12	10
Bricks, Stone, Lime, Cement, &c. ....	319	2	7
Castings, Hot Water Pipes, &c. ....	71	6	4
District Surveyor's Fees .....	8	15	0
Gas Regulator .....	25	0	0
Glass .....	19	5	6
Hand Rail to Staircase.....	10	0	0
Ironmongery .....	48	3	3
Lead Piping .....	22	10	9
Locks, Stoves, Bell Hanging, &c. ....	43	0	2
Marble Slab .....	1	13	0
Oven Doors .....	1	14	0
Paint and Oils .....	25	4	8
Paint and Whitewash Brushes .....	7	12	9
Plumbers' Work .....	91	19	6
River Sand, Men's Labour, and Horse-hire .....	43	7	0
Size and Whitening .....	4	16	0
Slates and Slating .....	87	15	3
Smithing .....	7	14	8
Timber .....	111	11	2
Warming Apparatus.....	45	0	0
Wask-hand Basins .....	1	1	6
Wheel-barrows .....	9	0	6
Wind Guards .....	25	19	0
Bricklayer's Wages .....	648	2	0
Carpenter's Wages .....	163	18	2
Smith's Wages .....	8	0	10
	£1949	4	5

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,  
*Clerk and Steward.*



[TABLE, No. 6.]

RETURN OF RESTRAINTS BY SECLUSION USED IN THE ASYLUM,  
FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.

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MALE DEPARTMENT.

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No. of Patients.		Hours.
1	On four occasions . . . . . Altogether	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	On two occasions . . . . . ditto..	28
1	On two occasions . . . . . ditto .	18
1	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	
1	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	4
1	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	On two occasions . . . . . ditto..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	2
2	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	1
1	On one occasion . . . . . ditto..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>
18		100 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>		<hr/>

No Male Patient has been placed under mechanical restraint during  
the past year.

CHARLES SNAPE,  
*Resident Medical Officer, Male Department.*

[TABLE, No. 6—*continued.*]

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FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

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## RESTRAINTS BY SECLUSION.

No. of Patients.		Hours.
6	On one occasion each . . . . . Altogether	20½
1	On four occasions . . . . . ditto..	22
1	On five occasions. . . . . ditto..	39
<hr/>		<hr/>
8		81½
<hr/>		<hr/>

No Female Patient has been placed under any mechanical restraint  
during the year.

HUGH W. DIAMOND,

*Resident Medical Officer Female Department*

[TABLE, No. 7.]  
THE ESTABLISHMENT.

31st December, 1856.

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.
2‡ Resident Medical Officers, each £450.....	£900 0 0
1* Chaplain .....	100 0 0
1‡ Clerk and Steward .....	400 0 0
1 Matron.....	120 0 0
1 Assistant Matron .....	60 0 0
2* Steward's Clerks, £100 and £75 .....	175 0 0
8	1,755 0 0

SERVANTS—MALE.

1 Attendant and Mattress Maker ....	£40 0	£40 0
1 Ditto and Clerk at Chapel .....	40 0	40 0
7 Ditto .....	35 0	245 0
2 Ditto .....	33 0	66 0
2 Ditto .....	31 0	62 0
1 Ditto .....	28 0	28 0
4 Ditto .....	27 0	108 0
1 Ditto .....	26 0	26 0
5 Ditto .....	25 0	125 0
1 House Porter & Hand-Organ Player at Chapel .....	35 0	35 0
1* Baker .....	1 1	54 12
1* Laundryman .....	0 16	41 12
1‡ Engineer .....	1 10	78 0
1* Fireman .....	0 18	46 16
1* Coal Porter and Labourer .....	0 16	41 12
1‡ Bailiff.....	1 0	52 0
1‡ Gardener .....	1 0	52 0
1‡ Under ditto .....	0 18	46 16
1* Garden Labourer .....	0 15	39 0
1‡ Farm Labourer.....	0 16	41 12
1* Farm Boy .....	0 8	20 16
1* Shoemaker.....	1 5	65 0
1* Tailor.....	1 5	65 0
1* Carpenter .....	1 10	78 0
1* Bricklayer .....	1 15	91 0
40		£1,588 16

\* Not boarded or lodged.

‡ Lodged only.

The first class Male Attendants commence at £30. per annum, and advance £1. a year for the first five years. The second class commence at £25., and advance in like manner for five years.



[TABLE No. 7, *continued.*]

## SERVANTS—FEMALE.

					Per Ann.
9	Attendants .....	at £20	0	.....	£180 0
1	Ditto .....	19	0	.....	19 0
2	Ditto .....	18	0	.....	36 0
1	Ditto .....	17	0	.....	17 0
1	Ditto .....	16	0	.....	16 0
5	Ditto .....	15	0	.....	75 0
1	Ditto .....	14	0	.....	14 0
4	Ditto .....	13	0	.....	52 0
3	Ditto .....	12	0	.....	36 0
1	Cook .....	25	0	.....	25 0
1	Laundress .....	20	0	.....	20 0
2	Ditto .....	14	0	.....	28 0
2	Ditto .....	12	0	.....	24 0
1	Kitchen Maid .....	12	0	.....	12 0
1	Ditto .....	10	0	.....	10 0
1	Housemaid.....	12	0	.....	12 0
1‡	Dairymaid .....	at per week	0 12	.....	31 4
1‡	Lodge Keeper (front lodge) .....	0	5	.....	13 0
1‡	Ditto .....	(back lodge) .....	0 5	.....	13 0
<hr/>					
39					£633 4

‡ Lodged only.

The first class Female Attendants commence at £15. per annum, and advance £1. a year for the first five years. The second class commence at £12., and advance in like manner for three years.

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,

*Clerk and Steward.*

PRESENT DIETARY OF THE SURREY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Monday.....	1 pint of milk porridge, with 6 oz. of bread for males, and 4 oz. for females.	Soup thickened with barley, peas, and vegetables, and 6 oz. of bread.	1 pint of milk porridge, with 6 oz. of bread for males, and 4 oz. for females.
Tuesday .....	ditto	Boiled Beef, 6 oz., free from bone, with 4 oz. of bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer for males, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for females, with vegetables.	ditto
Wednesday .....	ditto	Baked or boiled suet pudding, 16 oz. for males, and 12 oz. for females, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer for males, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for females.	ditto
Thursday .....	ditto	Meat pie, with 5 oz. of meat for males, 4 oz. for females, vegetables and beer as before.	ditto
Friday .....	ditto	Baked rice pudding, or boiled rice in milk, with beer as before, or soup as on Monday.	ditto
Saturday .....	ditto	Boiled beef, &c., as on Tuesday.	ditto
Sunday .....	ditto	Boiled or roast mutton or beef, as on Tuesday.	ditto

The male Patients who work in the garden and farm, as well as those employed as bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plumbers and glaziers, and in the engine house, are allowed for luncheon bread and cheese, with three quarters of a pint of beer, and in the afternoon half-a-pint of beer each ; and the females employed in the kitchen and laundry, bread and cheese, with half-a-pint of beer each ; and the whole of the male and female patients in employment, receive weekly one ounce and half of tea, six ounces of sugar, and six ounces of butter. The sick, throughout the Establishment, are dieted at the discretion of the medical officers.

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND, *Clerk and Steward.*

TABLE, No. 9.

RETURN OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN  
EMPLOYMENT AND ATTENDING CHAPEL DURING  
THE YEAR 1856.

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MALE DEPARTMENT.

Average number of Male Patients daily employed, 272.

In the Garden.....	117	As Shoemakers .....	12
Farm .....	9	Tailors .....	14
Kitchens .....	6	Carpenters .....	4
Wards .....	46	Bricklayers .....	6
Laundries .....	10	Coal Porters.....	7
Engine House....	1	Painter .....	1
Store Room.....	1	Bakers .....	2
Picking Coir ....	6	Blacksmiths.....	2
Polishing Furniture	16	Mop Maker .....	1
		Mat Makers.....	10
		Upholsterer .....	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	212		60
	<hr/>		<hr/>

ATTENDING CHAPEL,

Average number of Male Patients. 208.

CHARLES SNAPE,

*Resident Medical Officer Male Department.*

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FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Average number of Female Patients in the Asylum, 517.

Average number of Females employed, 354.

In the Laundry.....	46
Kitchen .....	7
Wards .....	72
Knitting.....	7
Fancy Work .....	3
Needle Work.....	219
	<hr/>
	354
	<hr/>

ATTENDING CHAPEL,

Average number of Patients, 320.

HUGH W. DIAMOND,

*Resident Medical Officer Female Department.*



## [TABLE, No. 10.]

## AN AMOUNT OF WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS.

*in the Year 1856.*

## ARTICLES MADE.

Aprons .....	386	Mattress, strong .....	1
Bed Sackings.....	218	Mittens, knitted ... pairs	9
Bed Ticks, strong.....	5	Neckerchiefs .....	1013
Beds, strong .....	3	Petticoats .....	67
Bed Gowns .....	177	Pillow Cases .....	8
Bedside Carpets .....	4	Pinafores, Boys.....	18
Blinds, Holland .....	33	Pinafores, check .....	71
Bolsters .....	16	Quilts, patchwork.....	3
Bolster Cases .....	349	Quilt, quilted .....	1
Bonnets, quilted .....	52	Quilts, strong .....	2
Bonnets, trimmed.....	330	Rugs, bound .....	264
Bonnet Trimmings .....	202	Rugs, quilted .....	19
Butter Cloths .....	50	Sheets .....	288
Caps, Mens' .....	100	Shifts.....	520
Caps, Day .....	541	Shifts, flannel .....	50
Caps, Night .....	243	Shirts .....	413
Cuffs, knitted .....	4	Shoes and Boots,bound, prs	513
Drawer Covers .....	4	Shrouds.....	94
Drawers .....	30	Sofa cushion covers .....	7
Dresses .....	414	Stays, boned..... pairs	102
Dresses, strong .....	2	Stockings and Socks.. pairs	28
Dusters .....	283	Straw Cushions.....	67
Handkerchiefs .....	1462	Table Cloths.....	47
House Cloths.....	115	Table Covers.....	6
Lace, knitted .....	46	Table Napkins .....	12
Linen, marked .....	a Quantity	Towels .....	659
Matting, bound .... pieces	51	Waistcoats, flannel .....	75
Mattresses, hair.....	15	Window Curtains.....	5
Mattresses, straw .....	15		

[TABLE, No. 10—*continued.*]

## ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Aprons .....	1792	Mattresses, straw .....	16
Bed Gowns .....	1164	Petticoats .....	2058
Bed Furniture .....	1	Quilts .....	45
Beds, straw .....	77	Rugs .....	176
Beds, strong .....	2	Shawls .....	58
Blankets .....	116	Sheets .....	787
Bolsters .....	12	Shifts.....	2733
Bolster Cases.....	280	Shifts, flannel .....	98
Bonnets .....	339	Shirts .....	4990
Caps .....	2157	Shirts, flannel .....	318
Cushions, straw.....	44	Stays .....	pairs 373
Gowns .....	2811	Stockings and Socks..	,, 34,633
Mattresses, hair.....	121	Table Cloths.....	78
Mattresses, strong.....	3	Waistcoats, flannel .....	89

## ARTICLES MADE ON ACCOUNT OF BENEVOLENT FUND.

Baby's Shoes.....	pairs 2	Pillow Cases .....	12
Chamber Towels .....	68	Sheets .....	44
Edging, knitted ....	yards 4	Shifts.....	12
Gowns, Night .....	21	Shirts .....	5475
Lace, knitted.....	yards 6	Shirts, flannel .....	706
Mat, worked .....	1	Shirts, Night.....	592
Petticoat .....	1	Table Cloths .....	16

JANE WHISKARD,

*Matron.*

[TABLE No. 11.]  
CONTRACT PRICES.

*Of the principle Articles of Consumption up to Midsummer, 1857.*

		£	s.	d.
Beef and Mutton .....	at per stone of 14lbs. ..	0	7	3
Oatmeal .....	„ cwt. ....	0	17	0
Scotch Barley .....	„ „ .. ....	0	18	0
Pease .....	„ bushel ....	0	8	6
Cheese .....	„ cwt. ....	3	6	0
Salt Butter .....	„ „ ....	5	7	0
Dried Bacon .....	„ „ ....	3	12	0
Sugar, Moist .....	„ „ ....	2	7	0
Soda .....	„ „ ....	0	7	0
Rice .....	„ „ ....	0	14	6
Starch .....	„ „ ....	2	4	0
Blue .....	„ lb. ....	0	0	11
Black Lead .....	„ „ ....	0	0	6
Pepper .....	„ „ ....	0	1	1
Tea .....	„ „ ....	0	2	6
Snuff .....	„ „ ....	0	3	0
Tobacco .....	„ „ ....	0	3	3
Table Beer .....	„ barrel ....	0	14	0
Porter .....	„ „ .. ....	1	8	0
Flour .....	„ sack of 280 lbs. ....	2	8	0
Wheat Straw .....	„ load ....	1	16	0
Oat Straw .....	„ „ ....	1	18	0
Soap, Yellow .....	„ cwt. ....	1	13	0
Soap, Mottled .....	„ „ ....	1	17	0

STEPHEN BRIDGLAND,

*Clerk and Steward.*



[TABLE, No. 12.]

## PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1856.

AGE.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	9	8	17
From 20 to 30.....	28	19	47
„ 30 to 40.....	36	21	57
„ 40 to 50.....	47	25	72
„ 50 to 60.....	14	9	23
„ 60 to 70.....	10	6	16
Upwards of 70.....	2	2	4
Not ascertained.....	5	2	7
Total.....	151	92	243

[TABLE, No. 13.]

STATE.	M.	F.	Total.
Single .....	51	38	89
Married .....	79	38	117
Widowed .....	12	15	27
Not ascertained.....	9	1	10
Total.....	151	92	243

[TABLE, No. 14.]

DURATION OF DISORDER ON ADMISSION.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 12 months.....	97	62	159
From 1 to 5 years .....	21	10	31
„ 5 to 20 years and upwards .....	5	1	6
„ birth .....	5	3	8
Not ascertained.....	23	16	39
Total.....	151	92	243

[TABLE, No. 15.]

## CHARACTER OF MENTAL DISEASE.

FORM OF DISORDER.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA .....	82	38	120
MONOMANIA .....	—	8	8
„ Melancholy .....	13	15	28
DEMENTIA .....	48	22	70
IDIOCY and Imbecility .....	8	8	16
DELIRIUM TREMENS .....	—	1	1
Total .....	151	92	243

[TABLE, No. 16.]

## WHERE PREVIOUSLY CONFINED.

WHERE PREVIOUSLY CONFINED.	M.	F.	Total.
HOSPITALS :—			
Bethlem ..	2	4	6
St. Luke's ..	1	2	3
ASYLUMS :—			
Bethnal Green ..	—	2	2
Bow ..	1	—	1
Camberwell ..	—	1	1
Colney Hatch ..	2	—	2
Peckham ..	1	1	2
York House, Battersea ..	—	2	2
GAOLS :—			
Horsemonger Lane ..	1	—	1
Wandsworth ..	4	1	5
In Workhouses ..	32	17	49
With Friends ..	107	62	169
Total .....	151	92	243

[TABLE No. 17.]  
DEATHS IN 1856.

## MALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Death.	Residence in the Asylum.
1631	.. ..	Dementia	Decay of Nature	55 days
1393	few days	Melancholy	Chronie mucio enteritis	1 year 226 days
928	9 years	Melancholy	Phthisis pulmonalis	4 years 195 days
1506	3 weeks	Dementia	General paralysis	331 days
219	12 years	Melancholy	Pneumonia (p.m.)	12 years 224 days
1656	4 months	Mania	Maniacal exhaustion	24 days
1653	2 weeks	Melancholy	Phthisis pulmonalis	37 days
1300	2 weeks	Melancholy	Decay of Nature	2 years 157 days
1444	many years	Dementia	Exhaustion after epilepsy	1 year 122 days
1663	16 months	Dementia	General paralysis	15 days
1662	2 months	Dementia	Cerebral disease with paralysis	24 days
1627	7 weeks	Dementia	General paralysis	112 days
1667	2 years	Mania	Apoplexy	8 days
1578	6 months	Dementia	General paralysis	211 days
1574	2 weeks	Dementia	Exhaustion	229 days
1403	several days	Dementia	Pneumonia	1 year 271 days
1543	4 months	Mania	Exhaustion after epilepsy	307 days
563	1 year	Melancholy	Phthisis pulmonalis	7 years
1658	2 weeks	Mania	Paralysis	66 days
1298	3 months	Mania	General paralysis accompanied by sloughing sores	2 years 215 days
369	1 week	Mania	Phthisis pulmonalis	10 years 250 days
1602	1 month	Mania	Disease of the heart (p.m.) (inquest)	209 days
1668	5 weeks	Mania	General debility	49 days
414	.. ..	Melancholy	Scrofulous disease of the knee	9 years 130 days
820	.. ..	Mania	Phthisis pulmonalis	5 years 166 days
448	From birth	Imbecility	Phthisis pulmonalis	8 years 184 days
1676	sevl. months	Melancholy	Low fever	57 days
1701	1 month	Dementia	Disease of the heart	16 days
1699	12 months	Mania	Maniacal exhaustion accelerated by dysentery	21 days



[TABLE, No. 17—*continued.*]

## MALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Death.	Residence in the Asylum
1684	2 months	Dementia	Exhaustion from maniacal excite- ment	46 days
1706	15 months	Dementia	General paralysis	14 days
1462	1 month	Mania	General paralysis	1 year 179 days
1301	somemonths	Dementia	Maniacal exhaustion	2 years 262 days
1556	.. ..	Melancholy	Phthisis pulmonalis	344 days
1674	5 days	Dementia	Apoplexy	85 days
1615	.. ..	Dementia	General paralysis	242 days
1540	1 week	Mania	General paralysis	1 year 37 days
1694	12 months	Dementia	General paralysis	53 days
1727	3 weeks	Mania	Phthisis pulmonalis	8 days
1427	2 months	Mania	Exhaustion arising from a succession of epileptic fits	1 year 306 days
612	.. ..	Mania	Epileptic fit (inquest)	6 years 357 days
1575	3 weeks	Mania	Maniacal exhaustion	333 days
1739	5 months	Dementia	A succession of epi- leptic fits	3½ hours
1728	2 days	Mania	Phthisis pulmonalis	27 days
1726	.. ..	Mania	Phthisis pulmonalis	28 days
548	many years	Dementia	Epileptic fit	7 years 133 days
1696	1 week	Mania	Maniacal exhaustion accompanied with sloughing sores	80 days
1680	10 days	Dementia	General paralysis	136 days
515	from birth	Idiocy	Exhaustion after a succession of epi- leptic fits	7 years 220 days
680	6 years	Mania	General debility	6 years 256 days
350	2 weeks	Melancholy	General debility	11 years 103 days
1392	.. ..	Mania	General debility	2 years 98 days
1587	5 months	Dementia	General paralysis	1 year 12 days
1566	2 years	Mania	Exhaustion after a succession of epi- leptic fits	1 year 52 days
1325	1 year	Dementia	General paralysis, accompanied by a severe attack of dysentery	2 years 235 days
1755	5 months	Mania	Exhaustion	33 days
1695	4 months	Dementia	General paralysis	149 days
1591	3 days	Mania	General debility	1 year 32 days
1754	8 months	Mania	Exhaustion	58 days

[TABLE NO. 17—*continued.*]

## MALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Death.	Residence in the Asylum.
1399	sevl. months	Dementia	Bronchitis	2 years 121 days
1569	4 months	Dementia	General paralysis	1 year 93 days
31	4 years	Melancholy	Exhaustion	15 years 125 days
1719	2 years	Mania	Suicide (inquest)	145 days
1761	16 months	Dementia	General paralysis	75 days
1779	2 years	Dementia	General debility	15 days
505	21 months	Mania	General paralysis	7 years 323 days
1769	1 week	Mania	Pleuritis	42 days
1745	5 weeks	Mania	Apoplexy	144 days
1437	several days	Dementia	General paralysis, accompanied with sloughing sores	2 years 100 days
65	11 years	Mania	Bronchitis, effusion in the chest	15 years 123 days
1792	6 months	Mania	Maniacal exhaustion	8 days
1732	6 months	Dementia	General paralysis	190 days
1210	2 months	Dementia	Old age	3 years 275 days
1776	1 month	Melancholy	General debility	61 days
1264	.. ..	Dementia	General paralysis	3 years 189 days

[TABLE No. 17—*continued.*]

## DEATHS IN 1856.

## FEMALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Death.	Residence in the Asylum.
1486	.. ..	Dementia	Decay of Nature	1 year 224 days
1703	5 days	Dementia	Paralysis	5 days
1687	2 months	Dementia	Epilepsy	40 days
556	6 years	Melancholy	Decay of Nature	6 years 237 days
1712	.. ..	Dementia	Exhaustion with cerebral excite- ment	11 days
329	.. ..	Mania	Exhaustion after epilepsy	11 years 106 days
1235	2 weeks	Dementia	Pulmonary con- sumption with epilepsy.	3 years 20 days
1713	6 weeks	Dementia	Erysipelas	32 days
6	1 year	Mania	Disease of the heart with dropsy	14 years 276 days
1723	3 weeks	Mania	Exhaustion after cerebral excite- ment	29 days
1677	.. ..	Dementia	Paralysis	149 days
1710	.. ..	Mania	Paralysis with epilepsy.	76 days
1592	15 years	Melancholy	Paralysis	1 year 15 days
1179	2 weeks	Dementia	Paralysis	3 years 165 days
1061	.. ..	Mania (slight)	Hydrothorax	4 years 35 days
1600	1 month	Dementia	Paralysis	1 year 29 days
1749	few days	Monomania	Exhaustion after fever and old age	3 days
105	.. ..	Imbecility	Pulmonary con- sumption	14 years 300 days
1587	.. ..	Dementia	Epilepsy	1 year 76 days
428	.. ..	Imbecility	Pulmonary disease	7 years 63 days
460	4 months	Dementia	Pulmonary con- sumption	7 years 57 days
1565	2 years	Imbecility	Decay of nature	1 year 176 days
625	2 weeks	Dementia	Epileptic fit, (in- quest)	6 years 316 days
1429	10 days	Senile Imbecility	Decay of nature	2 years 194 days
67	11 years	Dementia	Decay of nature	15 years 97 days
620	from birth	Dementia	Paralysis	7 years 45 days
1624	6 weeks	Mania	Paralysis	1 year 139 days



[TABLE No. 17 —continued.]

## FEMALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Death.	Residence in the Asylum.
345	12 years	Mania	Paralysis	10years263days
1216	1 month	Mania	Exhaustion from scrofula	2years297 days
875	.. ..	Melancholy	Exhaustion with low fever	5 years254 days
1744	3 months	Melancholy	Cerebral disease	187 days
269	3 weeks	Melancholy	Pulmonary con- sumption	13years129days
1518	.. ..	Monomania	Paralysis	2years103 days
440	6 years	Dementia	Fever	7years215 days
94	.. ..	Mania	Exhaustion from epilepsy	15years139days
649	.. ..	Mania	Decay of nature	7 years 21 days

[TABLE, No. 18.]

## PATIENTS DISCHARGED CURED IN 1856.

## MALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Disorder.	Residence in the Asylum.
1619	1 day	Mania	83 days
1511	2 months	Mania	324 days
1553	1 month	Mania	216 days
1516	.. ..	Mania	313 days
1601	3 months	Mania	132 days
1628	.. ..	Mania	75 days
1647	3 weeks	Dementia	41 days
1600	1 week	Mania	137 days
1643	1 week	Mania	56 days
1626	.. ..	Mania	89 days
1659	3 days	Mania	40 days
1630	.. ..	Mania	110 days
1564	3 months	Mania	251 days
1429	3 weeks	Mania	1 year 230 days
1651	2 months	Melancholy	99 days
1588	.. ..	Mania	227 days
1664	2 weeks	Melancholy	60 days
804	6 days	Mania	5 years 188 days
1623	1 week	Mania	159 days
1673	4 weeks	Mania	47 days
1592	.. ..	Mania	244 days
1681	1 week	Mania	38 days
1682	.. ..	Melancholy	38 days
1637	.. ..	Mania	166 days
1675	1 week	Imbecility	63 days
1547	6 weeks	Mania	340 days
1679	few hours	Melancholy	56 days
1671	1 week	Mania	80 days
1683	1 week	Mania	50 days
1707	3 months	Mania	25 days
1697	6 weeks	Mania	40 days
1636	1 week	Mania	207 days
1714	2 weeks	Mania	37 days
1722	.. ..	Mania	37 days
1654	1 week	Mania	193 days
1708	5 days	Mania	62 days
1407	several weeks	Mania	2 years 6 days
1548	3 months	Dementia	1 year 44 days
1353	15 months	Mania	2 years 145 days

[TABLE, No. 18 —*continued.*]

## MALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on admission.	Character of Disorder.	Residence in the Asylum.
1624	3 weeks	Mania	273 days
1398	.. ..	Dementia	2 years 69 days
1721	6 months	Mania	80 days
1720	13 days	Melancholy	86 days
1733	.. ..	Dementia	79 days
1670	2 months	Dementia	203 days
1762	1 week	Mania	36 days
1744	4 days	Mania	72 days
1711	1 week	Dementia, slight	135 days
1729	2 weeks	Mania	119 days
1632	3 days	Mania	333 days
1678	4 days	Mania	214 days
1693	2 months	Mania	182 days
1746	4 months	Idiocy	103 days
1751	3 days	Mania	102 days
1489	.. ..	Mania	1 year 315 days
1690	.. ..	Mania	223 days
1686	1 week	Dementia	235 days
1704	1 week	Mania	228 days
1758	2 weeks	Mania	121 days
1677	1 month	Mania	270 days
1748	.. ..	Dementia	151 days



[TABLE, No. 18--continued.]

## PATIENTS DISCHARGED CURED IN 1856.

## FEMALES.

No.	Duration of Insanity on Admission.	Character of Disorder.	Residence in the Asylum.
1599	1 week	Monomania	270 days
1665	4 months	Melancholy	115 days
1609	2 months	Mania	254 days
1521	1 year	Mania	1 year 149 days
1602	10 days	Mania	268 days
1614	2 months	Dementia	246 days
1619	1 week	Mania	252 days
1618	3 weeks	Mania	245 days
1670	1 week	Melancholy	106 days
1698	1 week	Dementia	33 days
1692	2 weeks	Monomania	60 days
1705	4 days	Mania	33 days
1676	few days	Acute Mania	102 days
1621	2 years	Mania	273 days
1717	.. ..	Mania, Delirium Tremens	46 days
1707	1 week	Mania	79 days
1694	.. ..	Melancholy	105 days
1605	5 days	Mania	339 days
1716	6 days	Dementia	68 days
1695	4 days	Mania	133 days
1731	few days	Mania	49 days
1732	.. ..	Mania	49 days
1721	5 days	Dementia	89 days
1673	.. ..	Mania	215 days
1726	3 days	Mania	82 days
1737	6 weeks	Dementia (slight)	59 days
1700	few days	Mania	173 days
1730	.. ..	Dementia	105 days
1675	4 months	Melancholia	284 days
1752	1 day	Mania	89 days
1725	.. ..	Mania	176 days
1643	4 days	Mania	1 year 53 days
1550	2 weeks	Mania	1 year 304 days
1759	.. ..	Mania	79 days
1750	1 week	Melancholy	115 days
1757	3 weeks	Melancholy	123 days
1765	1 week	Monomania	81 days

[TABLE, No. 19.]

## ASSIGNED CAUSES.

CAUSES.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL:—			
Grief .....	6	3	9
Reverse of Fortune .....	8	3	11
Over Study.....	4	—	4
Wife's Misconduct.....	2	—	2
Loss of Employment.....	3	1	4
Anxiety .....	3	—	3
Family Affairs .....	1	—	1
Fear of Poverty .....	1	—	1
Religious Excitement.....	2	1	3
Fright.....	1	—	1
Disappointed Affections .....	1	2	3
A Quarrel .....	—	1	1
Vexation.....	—	1	1
PHYSICAL:—			
Fever—Illness .....	9	4	13
Falls—Blows on the Head .....	3	1	4
Intemperance.....	12	3	15
Childbirth .....	—	3	3
Spinal Irritation .....	—	1	1
Gout .....	1	—	1
Ague .....	1	—	1
In the following cases no other cause was assigned for the mental disorder, than the disease with which it was combined.			
Epilepsy .....	3	8	11
Paralysis.....	7	6	13
Not ascertained .....	83	54	137
Total.....	151	92	243

[TABLE, No. 20.]

## OCCUPATIONS.

## MALES.

Actor.....	1	Oil and Colorman .....	1
Bakers .....	5	Omnibus Driver .....	1
Blacking Maker .....	1	Painter .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	3	Pastrycook .....	1
Bleacher .....	1	Plumber .....	1
Brass Finisher .....	1	Policeman .....	1
Bricklayer.....	1	Porters .....	3
Butchers .....	2	Printer .....	1
Carpenters.....	6	Ropemaker .....	1
Cellarman .....	1	Sailors .....	2
Chemist.....	1	Sawyer .....	1
Clerks .....	7	Servants .....	4
Coachmen .....	2	Shoemakers .....	3
Coffee House Keeper .....	1	Shop Keeper.....	1
Color Maker .....	1	Silk Mercer .....	1
Compositor .....	1	Soldiers.....	3
Coopers .....	2	Stone Mason.....	1
Drapers .....	2	Surgeon.....	1
Engraver .....	1	Surveyor .....	1
Engineers .....	2	Tailors .....	2
Fat Melter .....	1	Tanner .....	1
Gardeners .....	4	Thatcher .....	1
Ginger-Beer Maker .....	1	Turner ....	1
Glass Cutter .....	1	Turncock .....	1
Hairdresser .....	1	Victualler .....	1
Hawker .....	1	Warehouseman.....	1
Horse Keeper .....	1	Waterman .....	1
Labourers .....	37	Wheelwright .....	1
Leather Dresser .....	1	Wool-sorter .....	1
Lighterman .....	1	No occupation, or occupation	
Machine Maker .....	1	not ascertained.....	16
Malster .....	1		---
Marine Store Dealer .....	1	Total.....	151
Moulder of Iron .....	1		---

[TABLE, No. 20—*continued.*]

## OCCUPATIONS.

## FEMALES.

Artists .....	2	Nurse .....	1
Book Folder.....	1	Rag Sorter .....	1
Button Maker .....	1	Schoolmistress .....	1
Carriage Trimmer's Widow .	1	Sack Maker .....	1
Charwomen .....	2	Stay Makers.....	2
Costermonger's Wife .....	1	Shoebinders .....	2
Dressmakers, 2, Needlewo-		Stocking Maker's Widow ..	1
men, 11.....	13	Servants, 18, Housewives in	
Farmer's Wife .....	1	Domestic Occupations, 6..	24
Gardener's Wife .....	1	Wood Carver's Wife .....	1
Hawker .....	1	No occupation, or occupations	
Labourer .....	1	not ascertained .....	17
Labourer's Wives.....	10		---
Lodging House Keeper ....	1	Total.....	92
Laundresses .....	5		---



[TABLE No. 21.]

A LIST OF PARISHES FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE  
BEEN SENT TO THE ASYLUM, BETWEEN 1st JANUARY  
1856, AND 1st JANUARY, 1857.

PARISHES.	M.	F.	Total.
Abinger.. .. .	—	1	1
Alfold .. .. .	—	1	1
Ash .. .. .	1	1	2
Banstead .. .. .	1	—	1
Battersea .. .. .	2	9	11
Bermondsey .. .. .	10	6	16
Bletchingley .. .. .	—	1	1
Byfleet .. .. .	—	1	1
Camberwell .. .. .	11	2	13
Carshalton .. .. .	1	—	1
Caterham .. .. .	—	1	1
Chertsey .. .. .	—	1	1
Christchurch.. .. .	2	1	3
Clapham .. .. .	4	4	8
Cranley .. .. .	2	—	2
Croydon .. .. .	9	1	10
Dorking.. .. .	1	—	1
East Moulsey .. .. .	2	—	2
Epsom .. .. .	—	1	1
Frensham .. .. .	1	1	2
Frimley.. .. .	—	1	1
Godalming .. .. .	1	1	2
Godstone .. .. .	2	—	2
Haslemere .. .. .	1	1	2
Horley .. .. .	1	—	1
Kingston .. .. .	3	—	3
Lambeth .. .. .	27	23	50
Merton .. .. .	1	—	1
Newington .. .. .	16	7	23
Nutfield.. .. .	1	—	1
Pirbright .. .. .	1	—	1
Putney .. .. .	—	4	4
Reigate, Foreign of .. .. .	1	2	3
Richmond .. .. .	2	—	2
Rotherhithe .. .. .	7	—	7
St. George-the-Martyr.. .. .	12	7	19

[TABLE, No. 23—*continued.*]

PARISHES.	M.	F.	Total.
St. John, Southwark .. .. .	1	5	6
St. Olave .. .. .	2	2	4
St. Saviour's.. .. .	3	—	3
St. Thomas .. .. .	1	—	1
Seale and Tongham .. .. .	1	—	1
Send and Ripley .. .. .	1	—	1
Shere .. .. .	—	1	1
Streatham .. .. .	1	—	1
Sutton .. .. .	—	1	1
Thames Ditton .. .. .	1	—	1
Tooting Graveney .. .. .	2	1	3
Wallington .. .. .	—	1	1
Walton-on-Thames .. .. .	1	—	1
Wandsworth.. .. .	7	1	8
West Clandon .. .. .	1	—	1
Windlesham .. .. .	2	—	2
Wonersh .. .. .	—	1	1
County .. .. .	4	1	5
Total.. .. .	151	92	243



